THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1879. NO. 301.

WILL HILL RETORT?

BLAINE FEELS SAFE BEHIND A TREE.

Some Sharp Forensic Displays Anticipated—Senator McDonald's New Military Bill Under Review—A Georgia Ex-Congressman's Relations with LeDue, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The story which has doubtless reached you ere this, to the effect that Senator Hill's recent constitutional argument in the senate is to be sent into Wisconsin as a republican campaign document, is the sheerest nonsense. It is the weak invention of impotent republican editors, who hope by such statements to impress upon their readers who have never seen the speech the idea that it is a laudation of the lost cause. Portions of that most unanswerable argument may be garbled, emasculated and twisted to suit republican ideas and in that shape sent among the heathen of Wisconsin, but the whole speech—never. But you may be sure that the speech will be used as a campaign document by the democrats. The congressional campaign committee here is composed of workers too shrewd not to take advantage of this clear and masterly definition of the issue made by Mr. Hayes and his party.

Mr. Hill is expected here Saturday, and it is the general belief among those who know his methods that he will lose no time in placing Mr. Blaine upon the political rack. Blaine's course in making his savage onslaught on the Georgia senator is variously commented on here, but the general verdict seems to be that it is a little out of the usual order of things for a senator to attack one who is absent. My own opinion is that Blaine chose his opportunity. It is an open secret here that he is not fond of inaugurating a tussle with your Georgia senator when he is here in full force. Blaine has tested this sort of thing to the fullest extent, and while he is among the brassiest and most conceited of the republican statesmen, it is not too much to say that he will not hesitate to avoid precipitating a parliamentary conflict with Hill. Those who enjoy such scenes are loud in expressing their regrets that the latter was not present the other day, while his more intimate friends hint that it is by no means too late for Blaine to receive his deserved scoring at the hands of Mr. Hill. Probably Mulligan and the gun-contracts will figure once more against the gentleman from Maine. Who knows?

The bill offered by Mr. McDonald yesterday, and objected to by Edmunds, was introduced in the senate to-day, and will give rise to a sharp debate. It has been carefully drawn, and while it is not the result of any formal conference, it is understood that some of the most prominent democrats had a hand in giving it shape and color. The bill is an embodiment of the statutes of 1792, 1795, and 1807 in spirit and almost in language, and cannot be objected to by the republicans on the grounds urged against the bill recently vetoed by Mr. Hayes; but it keeps the troops from the polls, and on that account the republicans will oppose it most bitterly.

The full text of Senator McDonald's bill is as follows:

AN ACT authorizing the employment of the militia and the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the United States shall be invaded or be in imminent danger of invasion; or whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any state by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power invested in the marshals by this act, and official information of the fact be furnished by a judge of the supreme court, or judge of any circuit or district court of the United States sitting or exercising judicial authority within the limits of any such state; or in case of any insurrection or domestic violence in any state against the government thereof, and the legislature of such state or the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, make application therefor, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the state or states most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion or such combination, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, or to suppress such insurrection or put down domestic violence in such state, and the use of the militia so called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of congress.

Section 2. In all cases of invasion, insurrection or domestic violence, or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual state or territory where it is lawful for the president of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of repelling such invasion, or suppressing such insurrection or domestic violence, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he shall judge necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the last preceding section. But it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of congress.

Section 3. The marshals of the United States in their respective districts shall have power to execute all lawful process and precepts to them directed and issued under the authority of the United States, and in the execution thereof shall have the power to command all necessary assistance.

Section 4. All laws and parts of laws heretofore enacted which are in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. All laws and parts of laws heretofore passed by the congress of the United States, regulating the manner of holding elections for representatives in congress, are hereby repealed.

It is hinted that the proposed investigation of Commissioner LeDuc's accounts will develop the fact that a distinguished ex-congressman from Georgia has been quite a beneficiary under that department. My information is that LeDuc paid this gentleman's expenses in the south during a tour to urge the sending of exhibits to the late Paris exposition and later on secured his co-operation in making the attempt to foster tea and bamboo culture in Florida and south Georgia. The gentleman referred to is a sterling democrat, but has found it possible and profitable to assist LeDuc in popularizing the agricultural department. He was also a salaried commissioner to the Paris exposition.

Much indignation is felt here by southern democrats at the course of Postmaster-General Key in the cabinet. They think that he has either lost his love of his people or his professed democracy, since he acquiesces so readily in the schemes of the radicals to introduce force for the control of elections. Key is about given up as a complete turn-coat.

Governor Colquitt will stop here to-morrow. The spirit and matter of his speech in Brooklyn are very heartily commended here.

There is a decided disposition on the republican side of the house to prevent the consideration of any general legislation after the disposal of Mr. Warner's silver bill. Prominent members of that party said to-day that there was no doubt that the republicans would follow this course if any attempt be made to take up any of the various other measures which have been reported by the committees during the present session except those making appropriations for the military and executive branches of the government. To accomplish this the republicans will have to refrain from voting, thus leaving the house without a quorum.

The contagious disease bill before the senate is a substitute for one previously considered and recommitted, and is framed with a view of escaping the objections raised to that bill on account of its domination over state boards of health. The present bill directs the national board of health to co-operate with state and local boards in enforcing their regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases and to establish regulations where none now exist. In case local regulations are inadequate, the president is authorized to empower the national board to make others, which shall be enforced by the state authorities, if they choose, or if not, by the officers appointed by the president for that purpose.

The house committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of presidential elections agreed to-day on a bill to amend certain provisions of existing laws relating thereto, and authorized Representative Bicknell to report it to the house. The most important sections of the proposed bill are the fifth and 7th, which provide that controversies as to electoral votes in any state may be passed upon by its higher judicial tribunal which shall send its decision under seal to the president of the senate. The latter shall open all certificates and the votes shall be counted by the two houses in alphabetical order of the states as certified unless rejected by both houses. If there be a controversy in any state and a certified decision of it by its highest judicial tribunal, the electoral votes of that state shall be counted in accordance therewith unless the decision be reversed by both houses. If there be a controversy and no such judicial decision, the contested votes shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein. If there be conflicting judicial decisions, or conflicting certificates, the decision on the certificate held by both houses to be given by proper authority shall be conclusive unless rejected by both houses. The bill also provides that objections to counting any certificate may be made in writing on the opening thereof, and such objections shall be considered by the houses separately and decided after two hours debate. The joint meeting of the two houses shall not be dissolved until the event shall be completed and no recess can be taken except upon a question arising under this act, in which case either house, acting separately, may direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, but if the count be not completed before the fifth day after the first meeting no further or other recess shall be taken by either house. The main features of the bill are substantially as those embodied in the bill presented in the last congress by Representative Hunton, of Virginia.

The house committee on foreign affairs decided to-day to report a joint resolution appropriating $20,000 for the commission to represent the United States at the international exhibition in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879 and 1880.

The select committee of the senate appointed to investigate all matters pertaining to the freedman's savings and trust company met to-day. Every member of the committee was present, Senator Bruce occupying the chair. Messrs. Cresswell, Leopold and Purvis, the commissioners appointed under the act of congress to close up the affairs of the institution, made a statement of their operations to date, showing the condition of the company. They said with reference to the principal items in the assets, viz: real estate and notes, that the latter were in process of collection, but as to the real estate they doubted whether it would be possible to realize upon it at present without suffering heavy loss. They stated that a dividend of 30 per cent had already been paid and that they hoped before long to be able to pay another dividend of 20 per cent, making 50 per cent in all. They urged that as a means of enabling them to do this the government purchase the freedmen's bank building in Washington, the greater part of which is now rented for the use of the department of justice. The committee adjourned to meet again next Tuesday.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The senate committee on commerce reported back to-day, with unanimous recommendation that it pass, Senator McPherson's bill amending the existing laws relative to the transportation of animals. The bill prohibits the continuous confinement of animals while in transit beyond a period of 28 hours, unless they are daily given proper food and water in the cars, in which event they may be kept in confinement sixty hours, at the expiration of which maximum period they must be taken out for rest. It makes it the duty of the United States district-attorneys to prosecute for violation of the law on complaint of any citizen and the duty of a railroad company to give cars loaded with live stock preference over all other trains except passenger trains. The bill was placed on the calendar and will be called up and passed, if possible, as soon as the pending measure with regard to epidemic diseases is disposed of.

The bill introduced by Senator Cockrell to-day, by request, to provide for the construction and completion of certain transcontinental lines of railroad proposes to the government a guarantee of interest on fifty years five per cent. bonds to the amount of $25,000 for each mile of railroad to be constructed by the Red River and Mississippi, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, Texas Pacific, and St. Louis Trans-Continental railroad companies, respectively, from Monroe or Shreveport, from New Orleans to Shreveport, from Fort Worth to El Paso. The public lands heretofore granted to these companies are by the terms of this bill to be sold by the government at double the minimum rates, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of interest on guaranteed bonds and the creation of a sinking fund. It also proposes to authorize the Southern Pacific railroad company of Arizona to extend its line from Fort Yuma to El Paso without, however, granting it any government aid except right-of-way.

THE SENATE.

Mr. McDonald asked leave to introduce the bill regulating the use of the army, of which he gave notice on Tuesday.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether the bill was intended to enlarge or diminish the existing constitutional powers of the executive in the use of the army?

Mr. McDonald said it properly regulated the president's powers under the constitution; that the bill would show for itself whether it enlarged or restricted those powers.

Mr. Edmunds wished to know if, in Mr. McDonald's opinion, its effect was to repeal or only define existing laws, and if he thought any legislation on the subject necessary?

Mr. McDonald said the first three sections under the title "Insurrection," as they appear in the revised statutes were in his mind in offering the bill. He desired to give his views at length on Monday.

Mr. Edmunds thought that no such legislation necessary. It did not look to the abatement of any fault in the existing laws, but he would not object to the bill's introduction.

The bill was received and laid on the table, and Mr. McDonald gave notice that he would call it up Monday and speak thereon. Mr. Wallace gave notice that he intended to speak on the same subject after the senator from Indiana. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would speak on the same subject when he could get the floor under the rules. (Laughter.)

The senate then took up the bill to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious and infectious disease.

Mr. Harris stated that the present bill looked to the maintenance of existing state health laws where they are efficient and to the co-operation therewith of the national board as far as possible. He also said that the appropriation had been reduced from six hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars on account of the removal of the direction to the board to investigate the diseases of cattle.

Mr. Eaton thought the appropriation was too large and that one hundred thousand dollars would be ample.

Mr. Harris replied that five hundred thousand was as little as the provisions of the bill could be carried out with.

Mr. Eaton said he wished to vote for the bill, and hoped that the appropriation would be reduced to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He thought that this sum was too large, but would yield something to the opinions of others.

Mr. Logan moved to amend so that the money appropriated should be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of the treasury upon quarterly estimates of the national board accompanied by the statement of its operations and expenditures under the act adopted.

After some further discussion Mr. Eaton's amendment to reduce the appropriation to $250,000 was rejected.

Mr. Conkling in a speech of some length then pointed ont what he considered the faults in the bill. Among the objections to it, he said: First, that it makes offenses against state laws punishable in the federal courts. Second, that such offenses are left also in the jurisdiction of the state courts, so that any man may be twice punished for the same offense. Third, that the fine imposed falls not upon the real offender but upon innocent owners of vessels. He said he should not vote for the bill because he believed that the subject did not belong to the national government but to local legislation.

Mr. Harris replied that experience had proved local legislation to be insufficient.

After further remarks by Mr. Conkling, Mr. Edmunds, who wished to examine the bill further, moved that the senate adjourn till to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to place vessels and hulks at the disposal of the commissioners of quarantine or other proper persons at ports of the United States. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The house then, at 2:30, resumed its business of the morning hour the bill to repeal and amend laws relating to the transfer of cases from state to federal courts.

The republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question, thereby blocking business. Various propositions were thereupon suggested on both sides of the house, but were not acceded to. Finally the call for a compromise failed, and as the republicans declined to vote, the call of the house was proceeded with.

After the expiration of the morning hour the silver bill came up. The house agreed to the committee's amendment of the 8th section, which provides that the certificates of deposit be in denominations not less than five dollars instead of ten dollars as originally provided. The next committee amendment provided that certificates of deposit may be computed as a part of the lawful money reserve of national banks. It was then agreed to allow debate on the eighth section, and many members participated. Mr. Chittenden said, "if I borrow a good horse from the member from Illinois (Springer) and offer him a bad mule in return he will say I am a damned scoundrel. [shouts of laughter] and so I say the government of the United States is a damned scoundrel if it pays me in depreciated silver the interest on the bonds which I hold as executor for a widow."

The amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the government by the return of certificates to the treasury in payment of dues shall be coined and paid out.

An amendment to strike out the whole section was negatived.

Several other minor amendments were offered, but without making any further material progress, a motion to adjourn at 5 o'clock prevailed.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Germans in the Coal Trade—The Vote in the Reichstag.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 22.—After considerable difficulty the obstinate section of the striking coal miners have been induced to accept the award of wages made by the judge of Durham county court last week, and all the pits in the Durham miners union will be working to-day. Coal owners in Germany have taken advantage of the miner's strike here to push German coals into all the Baltic ports, and it is feared a considerable portion of the ordinary summer trade in coals from Tyne may have been forestalled.

LONDON, May 22.—The Times' correspondent at Berlin says the vote yesterday for president of the reichstag must be taken as an indication of the future course of the reichstag for a period it would be rash to set limits to. Lloyds has received intelligence of an accident aboard the transport steamer China, belonging to the Cunard line, in Simons's bay on the 20th of April, in heaving up her anchor. Two men were killed and nineteen injured.

OF INTEREST IN GEORGIA.

Extract from New York letter.

The highest price known to have been paid in the market for Georgia bonds was on a purchase of $20,000 7 per cents of 1896 (outside of the board) at 119½. The 4's are not offered below par and interest.

Washington dispatch to Savannah News.

At a meeting of the ways and means committee to-day, Mr. Felton called attention to the necessity of removing the duty on quinine, and made a strong argument in favor thereof. The committee, however, decided not to take any action this session on the subject of quinine or any other matter concerning the tariff, but to devote its attention to procuring the enactment of an income tax. This postpones the removal of the duty on quinine until next December. There is but little chance of the income tax being revived during the present session.

New York dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.

The failure of Williams, Birnie & Co., cotton merchants, for over $315,000, was precipitated by the sudden arrival of the senior member from Charleston, who utterly discountenanced the action of the junior members in his absence. Cotton has been active for a few days, the advance sharp. The firm were short 50,000 bales on July delivery. There was a quarrel, and, it is said, an immediate dissolution of partnership. They have rated at one million, and had almost unlimited credit. It was the biggest failure in the cotton trade for years. The firm says that it will pay every obligation.

New York Tribune, rep.

The eleven states which seceded—we beg Mr. Hill's pardon, which saved the union in spite of the disloyal opposition of the north—forgot to pay their bills before they went. The sum of $2,700,000 is due from these states as their share of a direct tax imposed upon states and territories in 1861, and Secretary Sherman asks instructions of congress as to the method by which the collection shall proceed. There are men in the south which might find it embarrassing to pay these old claims, and there are some which will not pay even the ordinary state debts they are abundantly able to meet. It will be interesting to see what progress the secretary makes.

Washington dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.

The committee on ways and means practically decided to-day that there should be no measures reported at this session regarding internal revenue or the tariff that would change the tax or tariff. This is considered as putting an end to any prospect for an income tax bill at this session, as has been proposed by many. The object of those democrats particularly favoring the passage of such a law was to get a veto, and thus make party capital against the republicans. The veto in this matter would, it can hardly be said to be significant on the income tax on its merits. A sub-committee is considering the matter of rectifiers' bonds, leakage on exports and beer stamps, which subjects are not barred out by the decision of the committee as given above. The resolution fixing the time for the adjournment of congress was taken up in the committee, and after some debate on the action was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Felton, of Georgia, was the only democrat who expressed himself in favor of passing the appropriation bills pure and simple.

Washington letter in Augusta Chronicle.

General Gordon, who has looked very care-worn lately, begins to assume his usual healthy form. General Cook is the picture of soundness. He is a practical, hard working representative. Mr. Dawson, one of the most talented of our delegation, will be heard from at the proper time. Colonel Nat. Hammond has sworn to preserve a religious silence for one year, until he shall have become thoroughly acquainted with the house, its rules and peculiarities. It is a pity that new members from other states had not made and kept a similar vow. Mr. F. H. Gordon is one of the most popular men in Washington. He is specially gifted in making friends and an adept in diplomatic manœuvrings; but owes no delight for an end of the session and the enjoyment of the calm of Augusta, outside of Washington citizens, the only men I know of who want an indefinite session are Senator Thurman and Mr. A. W. Reese, both of whom are pleasantly situated and to both of whom Washington is the ne plus ultra of terrestrial bliss.

Washington dispatch to Baltimore Gazette.

"General," said the Gazette correspondent to-day to Senator Gordon, "what can you tell about the claim Blaine made yesterday as to political school-books in the south?"

"I can tell you everything about it," the general replied. "The fact of the sectional school-books was well-known north as well as south during the war and shortly after its close. No use in disguising that, for it is perfectly well known. What we want to know and have known is the latest history of the matter. It is simply this. General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, kept on printing and circulating among his own schools and at his own private expense a series of school-books which kept on inculcating these sectional doctrines. While they never reached the children of the south generally, yet many of us thought the principle was radically wrong, as the war was over, and we combined to stop it. You will be surprised to hear that Horace Greeley was one of the principal movers in the enterprise of rooting out such books from all sections of the country and he heartily gave us the weight of his great influence. What we wanted to do was to supplant the old books with the university series prepared by the university of Virginia that contained nothing whatever sectional or political and we have succeeded."

"So they are not used now?"

"No; that is all nonesense. Mr. Blaine, like the rest of them, goes back a dozen years for his illustrations. I venture to say that he can't find one such school-book today in the hands of any southern child and we have 2,000,000 using books every day."

Wm. Loyd Garrison Dying.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 23.—At 10 o'clock last night there was little hope that Wm. Loyd Garrison would live through the night.

GARCELON'S VIEWS

ON MAINE'S PROHIBITORY LAWS.

A Doubt as to Whether or Not They Work Any Good—The Many Ways of Evading Them—A Substitute for Whisky—The Possibility of Their Repeal.

A few days ago while Governor Garcelon, of Maine, was in the city, he was approached by several leading temperance men of this city and requested to make a speech on the workings of the Maine liquor law.

The governor regretted that he was unable to remain in the city to make the speech, but in Governor Colquitt's private room he entertained the delegation with a review of the operation of the system so far as it has come under his observation. We cannot of course give his exact words, but we preserve the substance of his remarks.

MR. NEAL DOW'S WORK.

The Maine liquor law was framed and passed by Neal Dow, the great apostle of temperance, about thirty years ago. It is very strict, and prevents the buying or selling of any sort of spirituous liquors. Said Governor Garcelon: "I am not certain that its operations have been beneficial. There are so many ways of evading it that it is impossible to enforce it. One of the most certain ways is the organization of 'clubs,' as they are called. A barrel of liquor is kept at a certain place, is free to all 'members of the club.' They of course pay their share of the expense, and then they go and drink as they please. Then again we find that there are a great many secret barrooms hidden away in the vagabond quarters of the city, usually in cellars, back rooms, etc. These bar-rooms, by reason of their secrecy and the desperateness attending the keeping of them, are much worse than ordinary bar-rooms, and are patronized by a lower class. They are the most vicious holes that can be imagined. Some of them, it is feared, will breed more mischief than a dozen ordinary saloons. It is impossible, of course, to exercise any espionage over them, because if they were discovered at all, they must be blotted out."

"But do not the police find them?" inquired a listener.

"Yes; but to very little purpose. The police in our cities are usually an unreliable class of men, being politicians or the tools of politicians. In many cases they are open to bribes, in consideration of which they agree to leave these bar-rooms alone, and to even protect them by their secret sympathy. Then again, they know that they hold their places on the force by consideration of the votes they bring to their patrons. By breaking up one of these 'dives' they lose their hold on the lower classes, and only win the approval of a class over which they can hope in no event to have a direct influence. It will be seen, therefore, that even with those officers who would not accept a bribe, the temptation is very strong to let these dirty holes alone, even when they are made nightly aware of their existence and of the harm they are doing. It thus happens that we have a great many of them throughout our cities and towns and even in the country."

"But where there are honest officials do not the laws prove operative and efficient?"

"Not always—and indeed not generally—you see it is very hard to enforce the law. It is hard to determine just where a man's constitutional rights end, and where the power of an espionage constabulary begins. The extent, for instance, to which a detective has the right to enter a man's house and search it, or to disturb his freight in the search for whisky or wines. Points are being continually made on this, and gradually there is a feeling being built up against the law. The American people do not relish the visits of the search officer, who comes into their houses and searches under their beds and in their closets, disturbing their wives and children, etc. Such things are against their traditions and their ideas of free government. Then again, we find that the law opens the gates

TO A FLOOD OF SMALL IRREGULARITIES

that are almost intolerable, and are very expensive. We find that the county officers issue an enormous number of subpœnas and writs for trials for keeping whiskey. Of course they get a fee on every subpœna issued, and in a case of this sort, where almost every man in a community may be fairly presumed to know something about the offense, they summon hundreds of witnesses. These witnesses when they are examined usually say that they know nothing at all about it, but the officials have gotten their fees, and the county is put to the expense all the same. A state senator at the last session gave some statistics on the subject that show that the people have been deeply bled by this procedure. And it is thought by many that the people are rapidly becoming intolerant."

"Is there as much drinking in the country as in the cities?"

"I think the proportion is about the same as in the other states. You see in the country liquor is carried about by the drummers in their carpet sacks, by peddlers in their packs and by commercial men in their sample-boxes. Then, too, we find that many farmers have barrels stored away in their cellars from which the neighborhood may drink. There, too, a great many persons do distill their own liquors. They have little retorts that are excellent distilleries. A man can put one of these in his parlor and distil in a short time liquor enough to keep him drunk a week. This is done by a great many. There is no way to prevent it that I can see."

SUBSTITUTES FOR WHISKY, ETC.

"Are not there substitutes that are sold for spiritnous liquors?"

"Yes sir. It is wonderful to what extent this has gone. There are men who peddle these things all over the state. A man will come into your store and will ask you for the loan of a pitcher and some fresh water. He will then take a little powder and sprinkle in a tumbler of water, and ask you to drink it, and tell him what it is. You reply that it tastes like gin. He then sprinkles another powder in another glass and asks you what that is. You reply that it tastes like peach brandy. And so he goes through the whole list. The various preparations are wonderfully alike the liquors they intend to represent. The fact that the prohibition laws make it impossible to get the real stuff, render it profitable to the quacks to deal in these nostrums and they demand big prices for them. They will make a man drunk quite as quickly as liquor itself, and have the additional effect of stupefying him to a degree that liquor cannot reach. I have recounted only a few of the methods by which those who really desire to drink can evade the law and do evade it. The variety and ingenuity of their devices would astound you, if I had the time to go over them. It is enough to say that they do succeed in getting around the law.

DRUNKENNESS IN MAINE.

"You see then a good deal of drunkenness in Maine?"

"Yes, sir. I really cannot see any difference between the boys that are coming up now and the boys that were raised up with me. The present generation is, I think, more dissipated than we youngsters were who were raised without any liquor law. I used to carry barrels of liquor to my father's fields, at haying-time, for the hands and they all had their three drams a day. I did not see then any more drunkenness, if indeed as much as I see now. I have heard men who have been to Chicago and Boston come home and say that they did not see the same proportion of drunkenness outside of Maine that they saw inside of the state. I think that it has been proved that it is impossible for any law to be enacted that will put down liquor-drinking."

"Is the Maine law then a failure?"

"I cannot say that. And yet it has certainly not diminished its absolute successfulness. After thirty years of trial it is still considered an open experiment. As for myself, of course, all my sympathies are with the cause of temperance, but I am unable to say whether or not, I believe in the Maine liquor law. I mean in its efficiency. In a city where the saloons are all public, we have several chances of finding out that our sons are becoming addicted to drink, before the habit has thoroughly got hold of him. His drinking is to a great degree public, and will be noted by friends and reported. But where everything is secret, and where he has to bury himself below the surface to get a drink, he can go his way into such secrecy that he cannot be detected, until it may be too late to save him. And then besides, when he drinks this way, he is apt to drink much more desperately."

"Altogether," said the governor rising to go, "it may be said that the question of prohibition is still an open one. It is certain, however, that no law can be made that will take the place of the temperance societies, or that will justify them in halting in their good work. A short time ago a society of reformed drunkards was founded in one of our cities. There were very near two hundred members. Where they came from I cannot tell. But they had all became drunkards under the Maine liquor law. So that we have use for temperance lodges in Maine just as much as elsewhere."

THE TURF.

The Fast Nags of the Country Speeding the Course.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—The first race to-day of the Louisville jockey club was the Kentucky oak sweepstakes for three-year-olds, with sixteen starters. It was won by Liatunah, with Ada Glenn 2d and Buckden Lass 3d. Time, 2:46½.

The second race, sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, with five starters. The first heat was won by Goodnight, with Day Star second, Charley Howard third, Aspinwall fourth and Pomeroy last. Time, 1:44½. The second heat was won by Aspinwall, with Pomeroy second, Goodnight third, Charley Howard fourth and Day Star distanced. Time, 1:46. The third heat and race was won by Goodnight. Time, 1:51½.

The third race, one and one-fourth mile dash, with nine starters, was won by Enquirer, Bumblebee second, Charley Bush third. Time, 2:13¾.

The fourth and last race, mile dash, was won by Krupp Gun, Glendale second, Buckner third. Time, 1:45¼.

BALTIMORE, May 22—The second day of the Maryland jockey club races opened with fine weather, improved track and increased crowd.

The first race was a mile dash for horses of all ages who had never won a race at Baltimore, Saratoga, Jerome park, or Long Branch. Kebbick was the favorite and won easily by four lengths, with Lady Middleton second, and Baton Rouge third. Time 1:45¼.

Second race, Vernal sweepstakes, for three year olds that had not won a sweepstakes in the two year old form. Ten started; Grandmaster won; Pawnee second, Jericho third. Time 1:45.

Third race, one mile, all ages. Seven started; Bonnie Wood won by two lengths; Hattie F. second, Oriole third. Time 1:45½.

For the fourth race, Peyton handicap stakes, for four-year-olds, mile heats, four started. The first heat was won easily by Bayard, with Lou Lanier second, Belle third, Sunlight distanced. Time 1:45½. The second heat was won by Lou Lanier by four lengths; Bayard second, Belle distanced. Time 1:47½. The third heat, Lou Lanier won easily by three lengths. Time 1:47.

For the last race, trial steeplechase for horses that had never won a steeplechase at Baltimore, Jerome Park or Long Branch, with weights, about one and a half miles over a fraction of the regular steeplechase course, five started. Dandy won by five lengths, with Patriot second, Lizzie D. third. Time 3:10.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Road and Its Debtors Before the United States Court.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Arguments in the South Carolina railroad case, before Chief Justice Waite and Judge Bond, in the United States circuit court, were closed yesterday. The three main questions submitted to the court were: First, a motion to dissolve the existing injunction granted by Judge Bond as to the first mortgage bonds of the road. Second, a motion to dissolve the injunction as to the second mortgage bonds; and third, a motion to dissolve the injunction to coupons held by T. J. Peizer and others, composing what is known as the Charleston syndicate. It is understood that the court will render a formal decision as to these and other minor questions this morning. The court has already indicated that it would not dissolve the injunction as to the second mortgage bonds, and that it will decide that the coupons held by the syndicate were actually purchased by them with their own money; they (the syndicate) are entitled to hold and be paid for them, unless they have already received payment for them from the company. The court will probably also decide this morning whether arrears of interest now due on undisputed first mortgage bonds shall be paid by a receiver out of the funds in his hands applicable to that purpose.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Whole Menagerie Burned Out.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CLINTON, IOWA, May 23.—An extensive fire here yesterday destroyed Lambe & Sons dying house and lumber yard, several million feet of lumber, the Clinton iron works, Dexter's cigar box factory, and more than thirty other buildings. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Insurance, $50,000.

DETROIT, May 22.—The menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, five miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The elephant, "Sultan," five lions, a zebra, leopard, stag and many other valuable animals were cremated. Loss heavy; insurance small.

The Troubles of Memphis.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—At the hearing yesterday before Judges Swayne and Baxter, of the federal court, in the case wherein Judge Baxter had appointed a receiver for the late city of Memphis, by an agreement of the counsel in the case, was certified to and all the papers sent to the supreme court. In the meantime matters are to remain in statu quo till the supreme court renders a decision.

At a public meeting held at the new Memphis theater this afternoon, an auxiliary sanitary association was organized. Colonel James S. Prestize was elected president, W. W. Thacher treasurer, and A. D. Langstaff secretary of the association. The association will aid the board of health in keeping Memphis in a good sanitary condition.

Liberal Bequests.

ALLENTOWN, PA., May 22.—The will of Judge Packer, read to-day, bequeaths for permanent endowment, Lehigh university, at Bethlehem, $1,500,000; for library for the university, $500,000; to the St. Luke's hospital, at Bethlehem, $300,000; St. Marks Episcopal church, at Mauch Chunk, $30,000. Several bequests are kept private for the present.

A Girl Held for Murder.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 22.—The Worcester county, Maryland, grand jury has indicted Lillie Due for murder in the first degree in shooting her companion, Ella Hearn, at Pocamoke city. Date for trial not set.

Handicapping Parole.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 23.—The weights have been published for the Ascot stakes. Parole has been handicapped at eight stone thirteen pounds, which is four pounds heavier than the weight to be carried by any other horse.

An Assignment.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Horace Waters & Sons, dealers in pianos and organs, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at $60,000.

The Caterpillar.

SELMA, ALA., May 22.—The cotton caterpillar has appeared at two different points in Dallas county—the earliest ever known.

WORLDLY PLEASURES.

MAY CHRISTIANS ENGAGE IN THEM?

The Block-Leftwich Case Decided Adversely to Dr. Leftwich by the Southern General Assembly—Admonitory, Not Judicial Discipline to be Used in Such Cases.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—In to-day's sitting of the Presbyterian general assembly the famous Block case was considered. Dr. Woodrow brought it up by moving to take from the docket the report of the records of the synod of Georgia. He said the assembly should know exactly what it is doing in approving the minutes of any synod. He read the following from the minutes of the synod of Georgia at their annual sessions in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878:

"The committee appointed to report a paper expressing the opinion of the synod in the case of the appeal before it beg leave to report recommending that the following be adopted as the decision of the synod in the case of appeal of Mr. Frank E. Block from the decision of the presbytery of Atlanta, confirming the sentence of the session of the Atlanta Central church, by which he was suspended from the privileges of church membership. The synod find:

"First—That laws exists in our constitution which are applicable to all offenses, including under that term popular amusements of all kinds, when these are in their own nature sinful or from attendant circumstances become so.

"Second—That when common fame charged Mr. F. E. Block, a deacon of the Atlanta Central church, with having violated a law of the church, in connection with dancing, it was the duty of the session of said church to investigate this charge, in obedience to commands of the general assembly, as contained in its deliverance, made in answer to the overtures of Drs. Ross and Dabney and the presbytery of Atlanta, in the years 1865, 1869 and 1877.

"Third—That the proceedings of said session, in conducting the trial to which this investigation led, were irregular: First—In failing to specify with sufficient particularity in the charge, what law of its church had been violated. Second—In failing to observe the requirements of its book of discipline in chapter four, section five. Third—In including in the sentences specifications of offences not set forth in the charge.

"Fourth—That the decision of said session was not sustained by the evidence.

"Fifth—Therefore, on these grounds, the synod reverses the decision of the presbytery of Atlanta in this case, and the sentence pronounced by Mr. F. E. Block by the session of the Atlanta Central church, and it restores Mr. Block to the privileges of church membership."

In the whole of this trial, as conducted on one side, it was maintained that the deliverances of the general assembly were church law. The synod determined, by a large majority, that the constitution was the law, and that it has no right to interfere with any member of the church of God, unless by the rules. It was asserted as the doctrine of the synod that there are injunctions, orders and commands sent down by the assembly, which must be obeyed by the lower courts. In discharge of the administrative power of the association, it may make commands, which must be obeyed at the peril of disloyalty. This synod was not willing to give sanction without knowing what it was doing.

You express the opinion that the constitution and that alone is the law of the church by which offenses are to be tried, and that the deliverances of the assembly are not to be counted as making or shaping the law of the church. The synod decided that the assembly has no right to enjoin as to morals and duty, except as these injunctions are in consonance with the standards of the church. The administrative injunctions of the assembly (as conceded by all) must be obeyed by all. The injunctions on morals—are they binding in the same force on the lower courts? The synod decided that this difference is to be recognized.

J. G. Richards thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the report of the committee on synod of Georgia until after the report of the committee on bills and overtures. His motion to that effect was carried.

The matter was not again taken up until after the morning recess, when Mr. Kennedy, for Dr. Peck, chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, read the following report:

OVERTURE NO. 5.

From the presbytery of Atlanta, asking the assembly for definite instruction upon the following points, to-wit:

First—Are the deliverances of 1865, 1869 and 1877 on the subject of worldly amusements to be accepted and enforced as law by judicial process?

Second—Are all the offenses named in them to be so dealt with, or are exceptions to be made?

Third—Are the deliverances of all our church courts of like nature and authority, so far as the bounds of these respective courts extend?

In answer to these questions the committee recommend the adoption of the following minutes:

First—This assembly would answer the first question in the negative, upon the following grounds:

First—That these deliverances do not require judicial prosecution expressly, and could not require it, without violating the spirit of our law.

Second—That none of these deliverances were made by the assembly in the form of judicial capacity, but were all deliverances in these, and, therefore, can be considered as only didactic, advisory and monitory.

Third—That the assembly has no power to issue orders to institute process, except according to the provisions of book of discipline, chapter vii in the old, and chapter— in the revised book; and if the expressions imply that the court of remote jurisdiction is dealing with a particular court of original jurisdiction, and not with such courts in general. The injunctions, therefore, upon the subject to exercise discipline in the matter of worldly amusements are to be understood only as utterances of the solemn testimony of these assemblies against a great and growing evil in the church. This testimony to utter such a testimony will not be disputed, since it is so expressly given to the assembly in the form of government, chapter xii, section 5 of the old, and in the revised book of church order, chapter v, section 6; and this testimony this assembly does hereby most solemnly and affectionately reiterate.

In thus defining the meaning and interest of the action of the former assemblies, this assembly does not mean, in the slightest degree, to interfere with the power of discipline in any of its forms, which belongs to the courts below by the constitution of the church; or to intimate that discipline, in its sternest form, may not be necessary, in some cases, in order to arrest the evils in question. These questions, the degree, and the kind of discipline must be left to the courts of original jurisdiction, under the checks and restraints of the constitution. All that is designed is, to deny the power of the assembly to make law for the church in the matter of "offenses," or to give to its deliverances in these the force of judicial decisions.

Second—The second question, which is, "Are all the offenses named in the deliverances of 1865, 1869 and 1877, to be dealt with in the way of judicial process, or are exceptions to be made?" needs no answer after what has been said in answer to the first.

Third—In answer to the third question relative to the nature and authority of our different church courts, this assembly would say that the nature and authority of all church courts are the same so far as the bounds of these respective courts extend, subject, of course, to the provisions for review and control of the lower courts by the higher. The power of the whole is in every part, but the power of the whole is over the power of every part.

The perplexity about the nature of the deliverances in question has arisen from confounding two senses in which the word discipline is used in our constitution. One is that of "judicial process," that of trial and conviction, in pure remonstrance, rebuke and private admonition. The one is strictly judicial or forensic; the other is that general oversight of the flock which belongs to the officers of the church, and which is the Holy Ghost with the duty of watching for souls. The one cannot be administered at

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 23, 1879.

BROTHER CHITTENDEN, of New York, is inclined to be profane.

THE cotton caterpillar has made its appearance in Dallas county, Alabama.

THE full text of the new bill introduced by Senator McDonald will be found in our news columns to-day.

WHEN it comes to protecting the health of the southern people, Conkling is as stout a state rights man as one would wish.

MR. EDMUNDS has alread given notice that he will utter a few remarks relative to the McDonald military bill. This is the signal for another bloody revolution.

OUR Washington dispatches would seem to indicate that Mr. Hill is expected to seize Mr. Blaine by his protuberant ears and create applause in the gallery with him.

THE republicans propose, after the Warner silver bill is disposed of, to prevent further general legislation by refraining from voting, thus leaving the house without a quorum. They will fatigue themselves at this.

IT is to be hoped the new health bill now before the senate may become a law. It is not obnoxious to the views of the states rights men, directing the national board of health to co-operate with the state boards.

CONGRESS should not fail to remember that the constitution makes no provision for the maintenance of an army. The army is the creation and the creature of congress, to be provided for or not in the discretion of that body, and even then for a period not longer than two years.

GENERAL GRANT has made a speech in Penang in which he is careful to allude to the "illiberality and demagogery of "American opposition to Chinese immigration," which collapses the California end of the boom. It is to be feared that the great American hero has not been sufficiently coached in American politics. J. Russell Young has been derelict in his duty.

THE spring meeting of the Northeast Georgia fair and stock association will begin at Athens on the 29th of this month and continue until the 31st. The programme of attractions has been made up with unusual care. The amusing and the entertaining are comfortably commingled, and the enterprise of the managers will doubtless be rewarded with success. General Toombs will deliver the address.

WITH yellow fever at Port-au-Prince, and cholera marching westward from India, it is the duty of every city in this country to put itself in readiness to repel either of these dangerous and insidious enemies of the human race. The weather will soon be very hot in every part of this country, and the processes of sanitation cannot be carried on too expeditiously or thoroughly. The streets and homes of rich and poor should alike be freed of filth. The broom, the hoe and the garbage cart should be industriously used. Every drain, and sewer and cesspool needs attention. Mayor Calhoun should personally supervise this all-important work of keeping the city free of dangerous sickness and epidemics.

The Gainesville and Dahlonega Railroad.

The citizens of Gainesville and Dahlonega, and of the intermediate section, seem to be in earnest about the projected narrow-gauge road that is to connect those points. The people of Gainesville held a meeting last Thursday night, at which the subject was practically and exhaustively discussed. Speeches were made by Colonel W. P. Price, the president of the proposed road, Colonel A. D. Candler, Dr. Green, the mayor, and several others, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Various prominent gentlemen expressed a willingness to give emphasis to their interest in the matter by subscribing liberally to the stock of the road, and it is probable that measures will be at once taken to open books of subscription both at Gainesville and at Dahlonega. The Southron is so enthusiastic that its editor predicts the building of a narrow-gauge over the Blue Ridge to connect with the Cincinnati Southern another to Athens by way of Jefferson, or to Social Circle; and another from Gainesville to Cartersville or Kingston on the Western and Atlantic railroad. However this may be, it is to be hoped that, at least, there is no doubt about the building of the line between Gainesville and Dahlonega. As we understand the matter, the people of Hall and Lumpkin counties are required to raise $80,000, and when this is accomplished the completion of the road will be undertaken by the Air-Line authorities, and Gainesville is to be guaranteed the same through rates of freight now accorded to Athens. Under these circumstances, we confidently expect that work will begin on the new road in a very short time, and that, before many months, its completion will open up the most wonderful mining region in the world.

Our Market Reports.

We trust it will not be considered boastfulness on our part to speak of THE CONSTITUTION'S recent market reports. Acting up to the belief that Atlanta will soon become the great interior trade and speculative center of the cotton states, we are endeavoring to comprehensively and accurately present all local changes in demand and supply or in prices as they occur. How well we are succeeding the reader must judge for himself. If success is voted in the present, we feel assured that it will be in the future; for no effort will be spared to lay each morning before our patrons a statement of the exact condition of the previous day's markets. This we shall do because the growing importance of Atlanta's commercial position demands it, and because we desire to make THE CONSTITUTION an indispensable and welcome morning visitor among the business men of Georgia. We assure them that they can place as implicit confidence in the daily revision of the home market, as in the reports that come to us each day from other trade centers. A careful study of our reconstructed commercial columns will soon convince the skeptic that we are not indulging in a game of brag. We simply desire the reader to understand what we are doing and what we desire to accomplish—letting him, of course, determine for himself how well the plans we have outlined are carried out. A weekly summary of the local market will soon follow, and additions will be made to the daily reports until they embrace every article that is largely dealt in by Atlanta's merchants. This is in brief our programme.

Governor Garcelon on the Maine Liquor Law.

There are few subjects of livelier interest to our people than the working of prohibition liquor laws. In nearly every town and village of Georgia the fight of prohibition against license, or, as it is termed in suggestive parlance, of the "wet "against the dry," has been waged over and over again. In many villages the experiment has been tried, and in many it has been abandoned after being tried. In some cities it has worked well, and in others it has worked otherwise.

The views of Governor Garcelon, of Maine, which we present this morning upon this subject, will be full of interest. There is no one more fit to speak upon this point than the governor of the only state in the union that has real prohibition laws. He was born in Maine, and has lived under the operation of both systems—licenses and prohibitions. His testimony is, therefore, very valuable. It will be seen that while he is a strong temperance man, he doubts very capitally whether or not the prohibition law has ever done any good—and, indeed, whether it has not intensified the evil it sought to remedy. Governor Garcelon must not be considered an opponent of the law. Indeed, he says that he is not certain yet whether or not he considers it good or bad. It must be a very urgent and uncertain experiment that cannot demonstrate itself to so intelligent a man as Governor Garcelon in thirty years. In the face of his utterances, we are forced back to the old illustration of temperate France where wine is used for water, and intemperate America, where one sort and another of restrictions are thrown around wine-drinking. We doubt very capitally whether prohibition can prohibit.

As to Troops at the Polls.

The democratic party can never be too grateful to the contingency that led Mr. Hayes to veto the bill repealing the statute authorizing the use of the federal troops at elections in time of peace. It matters not whether the revolutionists of his party took advantage of his subserviency to put the temper of the people to a test, or whether they have led him into a trap from which they propose to extricate themselves at the earliest opportunity—the result will be the same. The centralists will be utterly routed at the polls, and the country will go on as quietly as though the fraudulent president had never been coached by Zach. Chandler. Mr. Hayes vetoed the new bill because, as he says, it takes away from the government the right to supervise its own elections and the right of the president to order troops hither and yon, as party zeal or party emergencies might seem to dictate. In other words, he conveys the idea that that portion of the constitution which gives congress the right to regulate the manner of holding elections for its own members is, at present, inimical to the interests of the republican party, and, for that reason, he interposes his veto. This is what the veto means and nothing else, and, considering the corrupt means by which Mr. Hayes was elevated to the office he holds, it is something worse than usurpation; but not for any consideration would we have him revise his unlawful action. It gives the people an issue upon which they can meet the would-be-destroyers of the states face to face; it is an issue in which the citizen is arrayed against the centralist, the patriot against the revolutionist.

It is interesting, as well as amusing, to review the remarkable message with which the fraudulent president accompanies his veto of the bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. For instance, falling into the snare which Edmunds had set to catch the asses who help to mould republican opinion, Mr. Hayes alleges that the act of 1865, which congress is now endeavoring to repeal, and which authorizes the use of the army at elections at the discretion of the executive, rests upon the same foundation as the acts of 1792, 1795, and 1807. This is the position of Edmunds and it is the position of Hayes—the position, indeed, of the entire republican party. The act of 1792 provides—we quote the exact language—that

> Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, the same being notified to the president of the United States by an associate justice or the district judge, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth the militia of such state to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

This is explicit. The president is to be notified by competent authority, and then he is empowered only to call out the militia of the state—not to guard the polling-places or to obstruct voters, but to execute the laws of the United States. The act of 1795, provides that "in case of "insurrection in any state against the "government thereof" that is, against the government of the state—the president may, on application of the legislature of such state, or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, "call forth such number of the militia of "any state or states, as may be applied "for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection." There is no talk of federal troops here—no hint that soldiers are to be stationed at the polls in the discretion of the president. The state militia are to be called out at the discretion of the legislature or executive of a state, for the purpose of putting down an insurrection against the government of the state. The act of 1807 provides that "it shall be lawful for the president "to employ for the same purposes, such "part of the land and naval forces of the "United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in this respect." In other words, the president must first receive a call from the state authorities before he can invade a state with federal troops even for the purpose of putting down an insurrection against the state government.

And yet Mr. Hayes and the republican party claim that upon these acts is based the act of 1865, which, contrary to all precedent, contrary to every tradition of our government, and directly contrary to the constitution itself, authorizes troops to be moved into any city of any state, at the mere will of the person who by fraud (as in the case of Mr. Hayes) or by election may be president. These troops may, at the will of the president, be quartered in any community and may be put in absolute control of the ballot-box. This is the law which congress desires now to repeal, and it is this repeal which has called forth Mr. Hayes's fortunate veto. We say fortunate veto, because it is impossible to conceive of any circumstance, contingency or event better calculated to bring squarely to the attention of the American people an issue of such grave importance.

EDITORS have little opportunity to saunter around and take note of the progress of crops, but a man came up stairs yesterday and read a communication which he wanted to see in print, and we discovered that the onion season has begun. This luscious vegetable appears to be quite ripe, too. The communication was too long to be available.

THERE is no hurry about passing the appropriation bills. People who pay congressmen a yearly salary to look after their interests have the right to expect that, in an emergency, their representatives will remain where they will do the most good. There is no need of starving the army nor of passing the army appropriation bill while congress remains in session, and a session until December and on through 1880, with a series of short recesses, would cost the country no more than an adjournment. In a word, the democrats have a duty to perform which cannot be performed if congress adjourns.

Z. CHANDLER'S nation is indignation. They say that Zachary can get madder on two snifters than any statesman in the business.

THE probability is, fellow-citizens, that the resignation of Mr. George McCrary as the nominal secretary of war, means more than appears on the surface. What stalwart, with more backbone than brains, is to be put in George's place preparatory to the fall campaigns and the campaign of 1880? Is Mr. Billy Chandler to be given the place?

MR. HAYES doesn't prepare his veto messages on Sundays.

As the creator of the army congress cannot afford to adjourn while the fraudulent president and the republican enemies of the states have it in their power to order troops from poll to poll. The ballot-box must be protected against the menace that would be embodied in the presence of even one federal soldier at a voting-place.

MR. JEEMS BLAINE made another successful effort to scatter his boom to the four winds the other day.

LEDOUX mildly alludes to his defamers as liars. In his present tempestuous frame of mind we should not be surprised to see this valuable citizen station himself in the galleries of congress and attack the members with brick-bats, rocks, old bottles and other handy weapons of warfare. Patriots should not be investigated when the weather is warm.

THE Hon. Zachary Chandler denies that he eats creosote to steady his nerves.

THE committee of ways and means in the house have postponed the consideration of the bill removing the duty on quinine to the regular session. Are we to understand that a majority of the committee of ways and means is in the employ of the Philadelphia druggists? Our impression was that the members of this committee, like other members of the house, are in the employ of the people, and the people want this blood-tax removed now. We give the democrats fair warning that we do not propose to mince matters in regard to this iniquitous and inhuman tariff upon the sick, and, knowing the wealth and power of the Philadelphia vampires, we do not hesitate to say that this postponement is supicious—decidedly suspicious.

SPEAKING of great men, what in the nation has become of Oakey Hall? And likewise the woman with a wart on her nose?

THE republican statesmen in the house are still engaged in the delightful pastime of fillibustering over the bill regulating the transfer of cases from the state to federal courts. At another time this would be vexatious, but now it is only amusing. The republicans have plenty of time to prank and caper around among the flower-beds of legislation. Congress will remain in session some days yet.

VICTORY hath her pieces no less than war.

WE agree with our esteemed republican contemporary, the Buffalo Express, that "a "negro is worthy of the white woman who "marries him." We doubt most capitally, however, whether the white woman is worthy of the negro, especially if the latter is honest, intelligent and respectable.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, of the Burlington Hawkeye, has closed his lecture tour. Like Brother Beecher, he gave Atlanta the cut direct. He will know better when he gets older, and it won't take him long to get older.

A NORTHERN editor clamors for civilization at hangings. Really, these much-abused journalists are getting to be quite fastidious.

THE perfumed editors of the New York World are so delicate in their democracy that all the democratic papers in New York are asking prize questions about this metaphorical organ. It should be borne in mind, however, that the politics of the New York World are of no interest to democrats.

THE prince of Wales has come to the conclusion that Sir Robert Peel is calculated to take the hide off.

IF the Hon. G. Frisbie Hoar will be kind enough to take his stand at the foot of Mong Blong, he will discover that he is now working in the lead of what may be called quite a considerable revolution. But the trouble is it won't last any longer than 1880.

TWO alleged mammoth circuses are fighting for the possession of Toledo, Ohio. In matters of this kind we are independent in politics.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE underwriters are elaborately denominated sub-chirographers.

A SOUTH CAROLINA paper nominates Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for president in 1880.

AT Warrenton, of this state, on memorial day, two old confederates went out and decorated with flowers the graves of two federal soldiers.

OLIVE LOGAN is getting so deaf that she cannot distinguish a centennial joke from one that has just passed its ninetieth birthday.

AFTER the Ohio election John Sherman's boom will look like the late center-pole of a circus.

CONKLING is surely a presidential candidate in disguise. Senator Bruce has significantly named his mulatto baby after Rosky.

IF Donn Piatt is to be believed Roscoe Conkling, when en deshabille, has an abdomen that makes him resemble a newly hatched shad.

IF the English keep on handicapping Parole pretty soon David Davis will be the only American jockey competent to supply the needed avoirdupois.

BEN HILL'S recent interview bothers the disunionist radicals quite as much as did his speech in the senate. Ben is the hardest citizen they have yet tackled.

THE Okolona idiot has worn the seat of his pantaloons out upon the bare back of his hobby and his performances have ceased to interest a decent public.

CHARLEY Ross has been lost so long that it is probable he has grown out of his father's recollection and he wouldn't know Charley if he saw him.

BLAINE took advantage of Ben Hill's absence to attack his personal record. This is a sample of the improved etiquette of radical statesmanship.

THE amiable Rogers will be claiming an increase of salary directly. He did not bargain to be veto-bearer as well as postscript to the administration.

IT now explained that Beecher wouldn't come to Atlanta because he would have had to pass by Tilton to get here. The old man is getting too sensitive. Tilton is only a harmless flag station on the State road.

BLAINE does not like the kind of school-books we use in the south. We would suggest to him that a first reader full of Mulligan letters would have an enormous circulation in and out of schools in this section. This is a better chance for him than a new Spencer rifle contract.

How doth the little busy bird
Improve each shining hour,
And gather cotton and thread and feathers and
pieces of cloth and straws and bits of cord
and a whole lot of other things, all the day,
To make its summer bower.

[New York Mail.

IN GENERAL.

—The next colored exodus will be to Saratoga.—Mohawk Register.

—Senator Bruce has named his new baby Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

—General N. P. Banks's eldest daughter is said to be studying in Boston for the stage.

—Madame Adelina Patti is now precisely thirty-four years old, and her voice is at the fullness of its charm.

—Four-of-a-kind is an Indian chief. An Indian always takes the name of something he admires.

—The cost of living has increased more rapidly in Germany than any other country of Europe.

—We fear, Mr. Kiddle, that some spring poet, killed sometime by an enraged editor, is imposing on you and passing himself off as Shakspeare and Byron.

—Prince Louis Napoleon has not gone to the front. He is at Umbugolgolulu, waiting for his trunk containing burnt cork for use in disguising himself as a Zulu.

—Queen Victoria, on leaving her private hotel at Baveno, Italy, gave to the wife of the proprietor a bracelet in brilliants worth $4,000, says the Paris Globe.

—A skipping rope was placed among the flowers on Kittie Boylan's coffin, in Clyde, Ohio. She had died from jumping it 120 times without stopping.

—Modjeska while in Hartford was the guest of Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, and she met Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" she played in Poland when she first went upon the stage.

—It will again be fashionable this season to wear striped stockings while bathing, and the innocent little catfish, mistaking them for barber-poles, will come wriggling around to get their whiskers trimmed.

—Miss Lulu Wickham, daughter of ex Mayor Wickham, of New York city, and the daughter of Mr. William E. Dodge have recently given gratuitous lessons in housekeeping to the elder girls of the Five Points house of industry, New York.

—The next governors of two New England states appear to be picked out. It will be Colonel Mead's turn in Vermont, and the Lewiston Journal says that Judge Peters consents to be run by the Maine republicans. The Boston Journal premises that Peters will be nominated by acclamation.

—An entire peninsula of 225 acres has been purchased in preparation for a Sunday school assembly to be held this year on the shores of one of the Minnesota lakes; $14,000 have been appropriated for a hotel, and a pavilion is to be erected capable of seating 3,000 people.

—These four states (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois) cast 107 electoral votes, much more than a fourth of all the colleges. Measured by the elections of last fall, the republicans are in a minority of more than 167,000 in these states alone.—New York Sun.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, the most eloquent of the Catholic bishops of the United States, will preach at the dedication of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, on the 25th; will lecture in Boston immediately after, and proceed to Ireland, to preach at the consecration of the cathedral of Thurles, Tipperary, June 22.

—Again the breeze, with fragrant incense laden,
Sweeps through the lattice like a whispering fay,
And blossoms, spotless as the robes of Aiden,
Weave dossy chaplets for the brow of May;
Again the gladness, unreaching from the levels,
Nods 'neath the sunbeam's languor-breeding spells;
Again in the bee about the lilac revels,
And sweet-toothed maidens pine for caramels,
—Yonkers Gazette.

—Baron Huddleston, an eminent English judge, recently said from the bench that it was an undoubted fact that a woman told a lie very much better than did a man, and with very much better effect. It was a remarkable circumstance that when a woman was determined to say what was untrue she said it in a much better manner than a man. Whether this was due to a feeling that his dignity was to a certain extent offended by recourse to untruth he did not know; that was a metaphysical question into which he would not enter, but it was certain that a woman told a story much more logically; and, if it was untrue, held to it much more pertinaciously, and with much more the appearance of truth than a man could.

—Whenever anybody is arrested in a Russian city the fact is kept secret and everybody who calls at the arrested person's house is also put under arrest. One of the persons recently arrested at St. Petersburg was a physician in good practice; and it so happened that at the time he was captured a child was taken ill in a family which he was in the habit of attending. During the night the child's illness became so alarming that the father went to fetch the doctor; but on arriving at the house he was seized by the police and carried off in spite of his protests. The mother waited an hour or more, and finding that her husband did not return, went herself to the physician's house, where she, too, was arrested. Meanwhile the child remained alone in the house, and on the following morning it was dead.

—A mulatto is not a negro, according to a decision recently rendered by Judge Woerner, of St. Louis, and the statute of Missouri forbidding intermarriage of whites and negroes does not apply to mulattoes. The question arose on the petition of Ella Molair, a quadroon, to be allowed a widow's allowance out of the estate of Frank Molair, a former city marshal of St. Louis. It was admitted that there had been a marriage ceremony in presence of a large concourse of invited guests, and also that Mr. Molair had lived with the petitioner as his wife, but the claim for an allowance was contested on the ground that the statute declared absolutely void all marriages between white persons and negroes. Judge Woerner thinks that a person whose blood is one-fourth of the negro and three-fourths of the Caucasian race cannot be classed as a negro, and he quotes in support of his view a statute in force before the abolition of slavery making a distinction between negroes and mulattoes, and defining a mulatto to be any person other than a negro, any one of whose grandfathers was a negro, and every person of one-fourth or more negro blood.

A Forged Speech.

New York Evening Express.

We do not know who committed the forgery, but it is very evident who believes it. In the month of November, 1859, Alexander H. Stephens addressed the people of Georgia in the most masterly speech of his life. It was a supreme appeal for the union. He pointed out the inexpediency, the rashness, the danger of secession. He declared that his first allegiance was due to Georgia, and while insisting the people not to make the fearful leap, he also declared that for weal or woe his destiny was with his native state. A forged report of that speech was published in the north wherein Mr. Stephens was made to say that secession was the right of secession, denounced it as treason, and was not even a state-rights man. As soon as his attention was called to it, Mr. Stephens branded this reported speech as an infamous forgery, and in fifty different forms from that day to this has never failed, when occasion required, to denounce it as a calumnious lie. The true speech has been scattered broadcast over the United States, over one hundred thousand copies of it having been sold by Mr. Stephe's's publisher in New England and New York alone. The editor of the New York Sun still believes in Stephens, and declares the forgery. This morning he is assailed into gross personalities and called Mr. Stephens opprobrious names, "swoodled, double-dealing, shuffling-hearted, hollow shell," and muchal, such gibberish. If Mr. Dana thinks the proved and agreed-to forgery, whose author should be in the penitentiary, is any justification for his assaults upon one of the purest and ablest men in America, he will not find any of the intelligent men to agree with him. Consistency is not a virtue which the assailant of Mr. Stephens has ever particularly exemplified. If the congressmen saw fit to do it, he could make the retort courteous, with no little effect.

Another Grant State.

Springfield Republican.

Since the failure of General Grant to get the throne of Bulgaria he has been little mentioned for any position except that of servant of the people as executive of the United States. But now we hear of a plan in England to oust Jewett Peters from the presidency of the Erie road and put Grant in his place. It is also announced on the authority of Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Atlantic and Great Western will be accepted by Grant, after the road is relieved of its receivership.

Okolona Repudiated.

New York Times, rep.

There are three or four scrumpery sheets printed in the south whose violent language has made them infamous. Mississippi has a couple of this contemptible sort—without ability or character, or anything entitling them to notice. Their ravings have been quoted in the debates as evidence of southern opinion. No sane man would propose to hold a northern state responsible for the trash printed in some of its green-back papers; and it were just as unfair to make the south accountable for the stuff printed at Meridian or Okolona.

A Call for the Governors.

Baltimore Gazette.

A few days ago the half-witted governor of Illinois, a man named Cullom, attracted some attention by writing a foolish letter to Hayes indorsing his veto of the army appropriation bill in the most extravagant style. Governor Bishop, of Ohio, might fit himself into prominence now and assist materially the boom of his canvass by writing a private letter to Hayes denouncing him as a traitor to the constitution. Let us have a general expression from the state executives.

Another Veto Demanded.

Washington Republican.

If Senator McDonald's bill, introduced yesterday, is to be treated as the bourbon ultimatum, another veto is in order. The anti-bayonet-at-the-polls provisions thereof are sufficiently comprehensive to be acceptable to all the parties in interest; but the wiping repeal of all law granting power to the United States to take part in the election of its own officials which is embraced in the fifth section should be, and will be, opposed by every loyal opponent of the seditious encroachments of state rights upon the legitimate and constitutional powers of the general government.

United Once More.

New York World.

The republicans are at last united once more. Righteousness in the person of Senator Conkling met and kissed each other. The lion, Blaine, is lying down with the lamb, Hoar, and the little child, Hayes, is leading them. And yet the republicans are not happy. On the contrary, they are distinctly unhappy. They have never been so unhappy before—not even when the senator from New York was denouncing the president from Ohio as fit to be sunk in lasting infamy.

The Grant Boom.

Kansas City Times.

Ulysses isn't booming.
No, Hiram isn't booming
As in former years;
His grip is weaker growing,
Dolly loss his friends are blowing,
And still feebler in their crowing,
Ah! the boom is backward going,
And hence these tears.

Hayes a Candidate.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, believes that Hayes is in training for the presidential nomination. Stranger things have happened. Hayes's declaration at the beginning of the term that he would not be a candidate for re-election, goes for nothing. He has done many things which he said he would not do, and left undone many things which he said he would do. He will take another hitch at the presidency if he can get it.

Mr. Chandler Declines.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Harris, the Maharajah of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, has challenged Zechariah Chandler to come down to Atlanta and eat watermelons with him in a friendly way, next July. Mr. Chandler declines on the ground that his political health would be endangered in Georgia in hot weather and that watermelons do not agree with his bilious temperament.

Plenty of Vetoes.

Denver Tribune, rep.

The president has a new and fresh line of spring vetoes in stock, and the democratic caucus should call and examine the display before going elsewhere. If it doesn't see what it wants in the window it has only to experiment with another bill to find that all shades and grades can be matched.

The People Did Not.

Washington Post.

The Boston Post inadvertently remarks that "Grant elected Hayes." The general impression has been that Mr. Justice Bradley performed the task which the Post charges against Grant. But it doesn't make much difference so long as nobody pretends that the people elected him.

The Next Best Thing.

New York Star.

The Tribune, which has been butting at Ben Hill's speech ever since it was delivered, retires with a sore head, and concludes that the next best thing to try is a personal defamation of the doughty Georgian.

While Blaine was Speaking

Baltimore Gazette.

While Mr. Blaine was fuming and denouncing the southern system of education in the senate last Monday, a lot of talented and cultivated schoolboys at Somerville, Massachusetts, were stoning a little girl to death.

Can't be Vetoed.

Philadelphia Times.

The decision of a United States court which accords the Indian even the rights it had been heretofore little suspected he possessed seems to be out of the reach of a veto.

Blaine Photographed.

New Haven Register.

Blaine is the champion demagogue of the century. By contrast, even Dennis Kearney begins to appear respectable.

Now is The Time.

Washington Post.

Mr. Hayes should work off his entire stock of vetoes, even on a glutted market. There is no earthly chance for a rise.

Will Congress Help Us?

Memphis Appeal.

We want free quinine. Will congress give it to us? It is as necessary as national quarantine.

Fraternal.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

It is to be hoped that the confederates will go home in time for the yellow fever.

Reads Like an Epigram.

Akron Argus.

Hayes sold his party for an office, and now sells his veto for a party.

A Very Bad Bill.

Washington Republican.

The McDonald bill is the very embodiment of crafty sedition.

At the Gate.

And where you just now, Mabel?
Where have you been so long?
The moon is up, and all the birds
Have sung their evening song;
I saw you loitering down the path,
So lonely and so late.
Beyond the well and the lilac bush,
And hanging by the gate.

I love to hear the birds, mother,
And see the rising moon;
And oh! the summer air is sweet
Beneath the sky of June.
My cow is milked, my hens are cooped,
And washed are pans and plate,
And so I wandered out a while,
To hang upon the gate.

The gate is by the road, Mabel,
And idle folks go by,
So should a maiden brook the glance
Of every stranger eye.
Besides, I thought I saw a cap—
I'm sure you had a mate;
So tell me who was with you, child,
Just hanging at the gate.

Now you know just as well, mother,
'Twas only Harry Gray.
He spoke such words to me to-night,
I knew not what to say.
Ah! I, mother, oh! for your dear sake,
I only bade him wait;
And may'n't I run and tell him now?
He's hanging at the gate.

—Harper's Magazine for June.

OBITUARY.

GRANNISS—Died, May 22d, 1879, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Burns, on Grant street, Mrs. Mary J. Granniss. The remains will be taken to New Haven, Conn., for interment.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for a period of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, and its SECOND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
and Drawing which will take place the
109TH GRAND MONTHLY
and
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and
GEN. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.
Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
2 Large Prizes of	20,000	40,000
4 Large Prizes of	10,000	40,000
20 Prizes of	5,000	100,000
100 Prizes of	1,000	100,000
200 Prizes of	500	100,000
500 Prizes of	200	100,000
1,000 Prizes of	100	100,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$852,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissioners.
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.
3t9 may15d&wtw

SPRING MILLINERY.

Second Stock for this Season.

OWING TO THE LARGE BUSINESS DURING this spring I was compelled to order another new and full stock for the summer season, in which I can give still better inducements than before.

My stock of TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS is very large, which will enable me to suit everyone.

Have also renewed my stock of HAIR BRAIDS with decided improvements on the first. Call at once and obtain a first choice.

A. T. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
521 mar31 d2m sun,wed,fri. 2d page only.

MONEY TO LOAN,

The United States Home and Dower Association,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Paid Capital, ... 400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum.

Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.
38 may4—dtf wed fri sun&wtf

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

Trinity Church

WILL HAVE AN EXCURSION TO TOCCOA ON

Saturday, May 31st.

THE PUBLIC INVITED TO GO.

The train will leave the Depot at 7 a. m. and start back at 6 p. m.

FARE FOR

ROUND TRIP ONE DOLLAR.

CHILDREN, under 10 years, HALF-PRICE.

Fare from Gainesville to Toccoa and return, 75 cents; all stations this side Gainesville, one dollar.
428 may20 dtd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JERSEY COW AND BULL CALF FOR SALE.

Daisey of Jersey 4th, 4585.

Bred by A. G. Tilden,

NEAR LEBANON, NEW YORK.

Dropped June 17, 1871—Sire Blondin 1331. Imported Dame Daisey of Jersey 4576.

WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICE.

Address WM. M. GOODRICH, care A. B. Griswold & Co., New Orleans, La. P. O. Box 222.
90 m y23 d&e

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and [illegible] with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta, Georgia
382 jan21 d&w tues thu sun &wk1y nr rl m

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
182 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN—

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES,

HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,

Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,

CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,

House-furnishing Goods

— AND —

METAL ROOFING,

Corner Broad & Hunter Streets

ATLANTA, GA.

6m rlr d6m

Flowers, Flowers.

Green-House Plants, Cut Flowers, Bouquets

AND FLORAL DESIGNS, AT CENTRAL Nursery, E. Fair street, South of Cemetery.
132 may8 d2w A. LAMBERT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.

[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 2424.
120 mays d2m

WANTED

THE NAMES OF ALL AFFLICTED WITH Cancer, White Swellings, Fistula, Dry Catarrh, Scrofula, Cancer of the Womb and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing. He guarantees a cure or no pay. Call and get a sample bottle free of charge.

R. HARTMAN & CO.,
may20 d1m 149 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Destruction and Reconstruction

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE LATE WAR.

By RICHARD TAYLOR,

Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army.

1 vol., 8 vo. Cloth. 274 Pages. Price, $2

"As a writer he is vigorous, sparkling, erudite, and entertaining to a degree. His opportunities for the observation of men and things have been such as few possessed, and he has made good use of them. Of course, he views the late war from a southern standpoint, but both sides receive censure at his hands. The great interest in his book is to many will, no doubt, be the sharpness with which he criticises men and measures. Where least expected, he points fourth batteries of sarcasm and denunciation, and spares no one who he thinks deserves 'showing up.'"—New York Herald

"General Taylor is well known as one of the most able and accomplished gentlemen that served in the Southern armies. His volume must be pronounced by far the most creditable attempt yet made by a Southern writer to portray and interpret the most critical epoch in the history of this country. There is hardly a page which does not hold some fact or thought worth citing. No book dealing with the war of secession has yet appeared from a source of equal authority whose conclusions are so sharply formulated. In more than one of his pages we seem to catch a forge-heat of the hard, cold light of history itself."—New York Sun.

Sold by subscription at $2. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

Jos. Van Hall Nash, General Manager.
Mr. W. D. Hall and Mr. E. W. Ellis, Special Agents, 44 Marietta street. 321 may13 cc2w

Atlanta Health Institute.

ELECTRICITY

MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician,
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. Hygian Home—the only Institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without the use of poisons. Patients can be treated at their homes in this city or at a distance in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
371 feb19 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSON

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Dr. Shivers, of the Warrenton Clipper, doesn't want to give a sick man a chance.

—The Thomasville health committee is at work.

—The confederate monument purchased by the ladies of Thomasville will soon be erected in that city.

—Why does a young man learning to waltz persist in attempting to tread on his own fetlocks?

—The Franklin Register pays a passing tribute to the excellence of the LaGrange Reporter.

—In Marion county, the other day, a hawk was found on the ground with a snake coiled around him.

—The internal revenue men have been breaking up illicit distilleries in Talbot county and along Flint river.

—Mr. E. N. Lasseter, of Clayton county, has a chicken with two beaks and three eyes. Competing counties should hurry forward returns.

—Judge Butt, of Marion county, is alternately taken for Governor Colquitt and Bishop Gross. We have always contended that the judge is a good-looking man.

—Two young men in Heard county named Norris and Thompson were drowned by the overturning of a boat while they were putting out some hooks in the river.

—Mr. George F. Payne, of Macon, killed a pelican on Cumberland island the other day with a rifle. The distance was two hundred and seventy-five yards.

—The grand jury of Bibb county having cleaned out the lawyers, are looking over the directory to see where they shall hit their next cull.

—J. Triplett, of the Thomasville Times, is still single. This enables him, during the picnic season, to devote a large portion of his time in selecting bait for the girls to fish with.

—The Enterprise says that to date one-third more corn has been sold in Covington than was sold during the same period last year. Wholesale dealers in Atlanta tell the same story of an increased demand for western produce.

—The Dublin Post says that Mrs. Vigal, the last surviving child of Governor Troup, died in the insane hospital in Milledgeville on last Thursday night. Her remains were brought back to her old home at Valambrosa and buried on last Sunday afternoon.

—The Lynchburg (Va.) News says that a narrow-gauge engine, three feet gauge, passed through that city Tuesday for Clarksville, Georgia. It was built by the Baldwin locomotive works, and is the smallest engine that has yet been seen in that city, but a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill.

—The Covington Enterprise says that the heavy rains in the southern portion of Newton county last Saturday washed up over eighty acres of bottom corn, and swept away over five hundred panels of fence. It was the heaviest rain that has fallen in many years in that section of the county.

—The Enterprise says a Covington merchant sold out his cotton and made $2,600. Had he held the cotton forty days longer from the date of sale he would have made over $20,000. He sold at one-eighth of a cent profit, while the market went up over two and a half cents in less than the forty days.

—It is idle to attempt to conceal the fact. We are going to have the Chattahoochee snooped out to West Point, and then we are going to have some little steamers launched. Our seaboard friends must come up and see us, and fetch their sloops along. There'll be lots of fun on the Chattahoochee coast.

—The new moon, looking like a vague base ball trimmed on one side with a red flannel string, put in an appearance last night. The Atlanta street lamps were also in full bloom. This is probably the first time that these lamps have run in competition with a new moon since Osgood Sanders went to Madison by way of Columbus. Such conduct as this on the part of the lamps is not only extravagant—it is dissolute.

—It is seldom you find in the newspapers anything neater than this from the Marietta Journal: "Jody Carter, of the DeKalb County News, intimates that he opposes the dog law because THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION favors it, and therefore, he asserts, that makes him do his 'own thinking.' That is beneficial, and shows that the 'dog tax' subject is now gradually developing and educating his mind; and after all the education of the people is what the dog tax fund is to be applied to."

—Randall, of the Augusta Chronicle, as we said the other day, is writing some very bright letters from Washington. But there is another peculiarity about Randall that we forgot to mention. If seven hundred and eighty men from Atlanta, or Columbus, or Savannah, found government employ in Washington you would never hear him complain. He would feel just as good about it as if he had gained a victory for himself. The conclusion that we have come to, therefore, is that Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, ought to be a poet. He would feel better.

—The Warrenton Clipper says that a few days ago a large oil tank on one of the trains of the Georgia railroad, between Norwood and Camak, turned loose about half its contents if not more. The tank is supposed to hold 8,000 gallons, consequently over 4,000 gallons of kerosene oil irresistibly burst forth while the train was stopped near a drain heading a prong of Williams's creek. We understand that barrels of this oil were gathered up as it made its way to the creek in a sluice of considerable size. When it reached the main current it swept on down through a mill pond, killing the fish in large quantities and running the turtles out on dry land. The people all around gathered to the banks of the creek and captured fish to their heart's content.

—Augusta Chronicle: The Air-Line railroad is being tapped on each side by local lines. Its management wisely aids all these enterprises where the people who originate them show that they deserve assistance. It now has two feeders from the south—the Northeastern and the Elberton Air Line—and two more that will soon be completed—the Hartwell and Lawrenceville lines. From the north it is probable that a road will be built from Dahlonega to Gainesville. These local roads cost very little money and will carry a great deal of business to the trunk line.

—Savannah News: Yesterday morning Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, better know in this section as the Wauhoo of the Ogeechee coons, was observed during the session of the superior court reclining with much dignity in a chair within the enclosure set apart for the lawyers. The attention of the sheriff being called to the fact that courteous official approached Bradley, and in a significant tone of voice invited him to retire, which he did, but rather reluctantly. Once outside the pale of the judicial presence, Bradley waxed indignant, and desired to know by what right he, a practicing attorney, had been excluded from the privileges of a lawyer. He was informed that the minutes of the superior court showed that his name had been stricken from the rolls of the bar, and he had been debarred the privilege of practicing in the Chatham superior court or any courts of Georgia, on the charge of perjury. This only had the effect of increasing his ire, and visiting the clerk's office, he desired to see the official documents, declaring vehemently that it was the first time he had ever heard of such proceedings; that it was an outrage that he should have been tried for a penitentiary offense when he was not present to refute it. He intimated, we are informed, that he was going to create a sensation which would carry Grant into the white house before the matter was settled. The record seems perfectly clear, and it will undoubtedly stand.

—Columbus Enquirer-Sun: We were told of a noble instance of devotion of a colored woman for her former mistress. Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, aged 73 years, died on yesterday. In ante-bellum days she was well-to-do, and owned a number of slaves, but as thousands of others, lost her all by the war. Among the slaves were a family of negroes who Mrs. R. raised as she would her own children, and they were very much attached to her. The case of devotion which was told us was of one of this family, Laura Mitchell, who is well known in our city as a nurse. At present she is in the employ of Mr. C. E. Hochstrasser, and is a faithful servant. For fourteen long years Laura has supported her old mistress. Her wages rarely amounted to more than $10 per month, and she has always given the whole to Mrs. Rogers. When in need of money herself, she would go to her old mistress and see if she could spare it. The dying charge of Laura's mother was to care for old missus," and faithfully has she done her duty. With true fidelity she has protected her former owner from the cares of this world. Laura also employed a girl to wait upon Mrs. R., as she could not do that duty herself, which there's not a doubt would have been more than a pleasure. At the news of her death, Laura was overwhelmed with grief, and not, as would be supposed, glad she had got rid of an incumbrance. In this light she was never looked upon, but with the tenderest love of a child could possess for a mother the old lady's wants were administered to by this colored woman. Not only did Laura purchase the coffin and bear the funeral expenses, but had a photographer to go to the house and take a photograph of old mistress.

Ah! what more proof could we have of the love she bore her mistress? The former slave entertaining such feeling for an owner and mistress is indeed something we rarely hear of, even when the same color is concerned. A child's affection for her mother could not have been more true and constant than was Laura's for Mrs. Rogers. Such self-denial is rare, therefore the more commendable. Race and positions are here crushed under foot by true gratefulness and true love. At the grave to-day will be one true mourner. The world may never class Laura as a heroine, but no truer one in her sphere has this earth produced.

Protect the System from Malaria.

It is possible to do this even in regions of country where miasma is most rife, and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attributable to the fact of its efficacy, as a remedy for chills and fever, bilious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the Tropics, it is particularly recommended for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective alkaloid, sulphate of quinine. Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obtained at home and abroad.

may21 d&t wed fr. sun&wkymay27

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS

Speedily, Permanently, and Economically Cured by the Cuticura Remedies when all other known medicines and methods of treatment fail.

Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores, Abscesses, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Erysipelas Sores, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds, Boils, Carbuncles and Blood Impurities, which manifest themselves by bursting through the skin and eating deep into the flesh, when treated internally by the Cuticura Resolvent and externally with the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, rapidly heal and disappear. Salt Rheum or Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Leprosy, Barber's Itch and all Scaly and Itching Eruptions of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, and all Irritating and Itching Humors of the Scalp, when cause the Hair to become dry, thin, and lifeless and result in Premature Baldness, are permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

SKIN DISEASE.

A Remarkable Letter from J. A. Tucker, Esq., manufacturer of the Bay State Superphosphate.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I think I have paid for medicines and medical treatment during the last twenty years all of three thousand dollars, without receiving any permanent relief.

Last May while taking a Turkish bath at 17 Beacon street, a young man employed there by the name of Tom Corbett induced me to allow him to apply a preparation that he had upon me, assuring me that it was perfectly harmless, and for a certain consideration he would cure me within thirty days from the time he commenced. In case he failed to do so I was to pay him nothing. I consented and he applied it nearly every day for five weeks, when the disease entirely disappeared. I very cheerfully paid him the amount agreed upon, and then asked him what this remedy was, and he replied that it was no other than Cuticura.

Since that time I have had no trouble from this disease, and have not had such good health in twenty years as I have had during the last six months.

I have since my recovery bought Cuticura and given it to friends suffering with Skin diseases, and in every instance it has cured them. I believe it to be the greatest discovery of the present century. J. A. TUCKER.

13 Doane street, Boston, Dec. 20, 1878.

NOTE.—Mr. Tucker is a well known citizen and has served twenty in many important capacities. He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is also well known to agriculturists and farmers as the manufacturer of the celebrated Bay State Superphosphate.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Have done for me what hundreds of dollars spent on other remedies have failed to do, and I do not hesitate to recommend them as first-class articles

Yours truly,
MARK BRANNAN.
Carbondale, Pa., Dec. 20, 1878.

Skin and Scalp Diseases should be treated externally with Cuticura, assisted by the Cuticura soap, and Resolvent taken internally, until cured and for some time afterward. When the Humors are confined to the Blood and do not show themselves on the surface, the Resolvent alone will speedily drive them from the system. The Cuticura Remedies infallibly cure the most loathsome cases of Scrofulous and Skin and Scalp Humors, as is attested by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials in our possession.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills.

apr23 d&t wkymay20 may18 d sun tues fri

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA

and *all* Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, relieve pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.* For GENERAL, LOCAL DISEASES, AGENTS WANTED and UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS to EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, only 75c. Sent by express, *prepaid*, on receipt of price. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, R IN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

202 aug17 d&wly am col nex read mat

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

FREE! FREE!

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 Pens, will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

436 apr15 d1aw3m fri

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph

346 dec17 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 22, 1879.

The bond market continues quiet, but the prices are firmly maintained. Parties holding express no anxiety to sell, and seem waiting to get the July clippings before offering, feeling confident that prices now quoted will be realized.

But little doing in railroad stocks. Holders are willing to sell at present quotations, but have a confident feeling of an early advance. We hope, after the July clippings, to be able to quote an active market in stocks and bonds of all kinds, as they afford the best and safest medium to speculators and investors.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	90@100	Atlanta City 7s	102@104
Georgia 6s	106@109	Atlanta City 8s	107@109
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s, S. D.	110@112	Savannah City	72@74
So. Car. valid 6s	85@90	Macon City	55@60
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	101@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Atlanta Water	102@104	Central R. R. 7s	109@111
STOCKS—		So. West R.R. 7s	100@102
Neoreastern RR	103@105	M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Georgia R. R.	84@86	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Central R. R.	75@76	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 22—Noon. — Stocks firm. Money 3@4. Exchange — long $4.87½; short $4.89¼. Governments dull. State bonds irregular.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Evening.—Money easy at 3½. Exchange—long $4.87½@4.88¾; short $4.89¼@4.89¾. Governments firm; new 6's 103¾; four and a half per cents 107¾; four per cents 102¾.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	119½	Chicago & N.W.	63¾
Erie	28½	Preferred	95
Lake Shore	74¼	Rock Island	110¾
Illinois Cent al	87¼	Western Union	113¾
Pittsburg	96		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin ..... $123,291,241 Currency $16,981,659

LONDON, May 22—4.00 p. m.—Erie 29¼. Specie decrease £2 2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 22, 1879.

Cotton is on the decline. August contracts closed at 13.73, a loss of 22 points. The market is weak, and a considerable amount of anxiety accompanies each report.

Our local market shows a small decline, and closed dull at 12¼ for good middlings; 12¼ for middlings; and 12 for low middlings. Reports say that the young cotton crop throughout the whole country presents a fine appearance. A better stand has not been seen in years. Of course this is encouraging news. Below we give the receipts for the week ending to-day:

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

By wagon	16
Air Line Railroad	7
Georgia Railroad	68
Central Railroad	3
Western and Atlantic Railroad	276
Total	370
Receipts previously	87,624
Total	87,994
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	88,095

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped this week	
Shipments previously	86,131
Total	86,131
Stock on hand	1,964

The Cotton Situation.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The extraordinary advance in the price of cotton since March 1st, amounting to 1¾ pence at Liverpool and 3 13-16 cents in the New York market, is now a subject of general interest. The advance, based upon a very considerable deficiency in the visible supply, has been intensified by speculation, as also by the anxiety, not to say scare, of spinners, both domestic and foreign, whose stocks in the start did not average above a fortnight's consumption. The visible supply for the whole world—that is to say, stocks at all European, American and East India ports, and the amount on the way to Europe from all countries, according to authentic data on May 16th, was down to 1,864,821 bales, against 2,382,959 bales same time in 1878, and 2,895,895 bales in 1877. Of this supply total European stocks are placed at 832,250 bales against 1,317,750 for last year. Of cotton afloat for Europe the American stock is 381,000 bales against 495,000 bales, and the India stock 280,000 bales against 180,000 bales last year. The exact extent of the United States crop for 1878-9 can now be estimated quite closely. The total receipts at all United States ports since the 1st of September, 1878 have been 4,250,753 bales against 4,148,152 bales for the corresponding period in the crop year 1877-8, showing an increase since September 1, 1878, of 197,783 bales. Estimating the same ratio of increase from now to the end of August, and we reach a total crop of 5,150,000 bales, an excess of nearly 400,000 bales over the crop of 1877-8.

In regard to the coming crop in the southern states there has been considerable increase in acreage, estimated on good authority to be about 20 per cent in Texas, about 5 per cent in other gulf states, Arkansas and Tennessee, and but trifling in the Atlantic states. Various estimates are made upon the coming crop, those by well informed and conservative judges being 5,500,000 bales. Up to this time the conditions for the growing crop have been less favorable than for the same time last year, the crop being from one to three weeks late, and in some sections complaints are heard that rain is needed badly, in others that there has been too much and the temperature too low; but in general the condition is improving and at the present fairly favorable for the development of cotton. The subject of labor in working the crop has been receiving considerable attention in view of the negro exodus, but of late appears to be quieting down. The large increase from year to year in the cotton crop having been so completely absorbed, and leaving a clear market for the succeeding crop, is attributed to a decrease in the supplies from other sources, and it may be safely concluded that this country has nothing to fear from the competion of other cotton-producing countries. Speculation would indicate that operators are expecting a large crop from the fact that futures for November and December are about one cent a pound less than spots, and it is reported that many planters have sold to foreign buyers at the ruling prices for late fall delivery as much as they are sure of having ready for delivery at the time of their next crop.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 7¼; middling Orleans 7¼; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 3,100: American 2,400; future opened firmly, 1-64 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 7 3-16; June and July delivery 7 7-32@7 3-16@7 7-32; July and August delivery 7 9-32@7¼; August and September delivery 7 11-32@7 3-16; September and October delivery 7 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—1:30 p m.—Cotton, middling uplands 7 3-16; middling Orleans 7 4-16; low middling uplands 7 1-16; good ordinary 6 14-16 futures, uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 7¼; June and July delivery 7 3-16; July and August delivery 7 7-32; August and September delivery 7 7-32; futures firmer; more buyers at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—3 00 p m.—Uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery 7¼; August and September delivery 7 5-16; September and October delivery 7 9-32@7 5-16@7 11-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—5:00 p.m.—Sales of American 5,500 bales; futures, uplands low middling clause, June and July delivery 7 5-32; July and August delivery 7 7-32; August and September delivery 7 9-32@7¼; September and October 7 5-16@7 9-32; futures steady.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 22.—10.07 a. m.—Futures steady at a decline; June 13.54@13.56; July 13.71@13.77; August 13.89@13.92; September 13.59@13.62; October 12.46@12 49.

NEW YORK, May 22.—10:23 a. m.—Cotton nominal; lower to sell.

NEW YORK, May 22.—11:30 p. m.—Futures weak and unsettled; May 13.30@13.33; June 13.33@13.36; July 13.38@13.39; August 13.56@13.76; September 13.53@13.54; October 12.36@12.39; November 11.56@11.59; December 11.47@11.49; sales 50,600.

NEW YORK, May 22.—12:52 p. m.—Futures barely steady; sales 82,400: May 13.33@13.36; June 13.42@13.44; sales at 13.43@13.45; July 13.63@13.64; sales at 13.63@13.64; August 13.80@13.81; sales at 13.79@13.81; September 13.55@13.56; sales at 13.55@13.58; October 12.34@12.35; sales at 12.34@12.37; November 11.60@11.62; sales at 11.62; December 11.49@11.50; sales at 11.50.

NEW YORK, May 22.—1:48 p. m.—Futures irregular; sales 99,600 bales: June 13.41@13.42; July 13.62@13.65; August 13.78@13.82; September 13.56@13.58; October 12.35@12.39; November 11.56@11.59; December 11.49@11.52.

NEW YORK, May 22.—2:15 p. m.—Cotton dull; market quotations down 1-16c; sales for consumption 204 bales.

NEW YORK, May 22.—2:52 p. m.—Futures easy; sales 127,900; May 13.33@13.34; sales at 13.33@13.34; June 13.42@13.43; sales at 13.43@13.44; July 13.60@13.61; sales at 13.61@13.63; August 13.76@13.77; sales at 13.76@13.77; September 13.51@13.53; sales 13.52@13.53; October 13.35@13.36; sales at 13.34@13.35; November 11.60@11.61; sales at 11.60@11.62; December 11.46@11.47; sales at 11.49; January 11.46 bid; sales at 11.45.

NEW YORK, May 22.—3:20 p. m.—Futures weak; sales 150,000; May 13.30@13.31; June 13.38@13.40; July 13.57@13.58; August 13.73@13.74; September 13.45@13.46; October 12.25@12.26; November 11.55@11.57; December 11.42@11.44; January 11.43@11.45; net receipts 19,255; exports to Great Britain 34,292; to France 22; to continent 418; to channel ports none; stock 271,785.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 247 bales; middling uplands 13 9-16; middling Orleans 13 9-16; futures steady.

May	13.74	July	13.74
June	13 74	August	13.90

NEW YORK, May 22—Evening.—Net receipts to-day none; gross none; futures closed weak; sales 150,000. [No spot quotations reported.]

May	13.30@13.31	September	13.45@13.46
June	13.38@13.40	October	12.25@12.26
July	13.57@13.58	November	11.55@11.57
August	13.73@13.74	December	11.42@11.44
		January	11.43@11.45

GALVESTON, May 22.—Cotton irregular; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 668 bales; gross —; sales 120; stock 8,832; exports coastwise 2,268.

NORFOLK, May 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 13; net receipts 286 bales; gross —; stock 5,581; sales 25; exports coastwise 335.

BALTIMORE, May 22—Cotton firm; middlings 13½; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross 60 bales; sales 100; stock 1,889; exports to Great Britain 800.

BOSTON, May 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; low middlings 13⅜; good ordinary 13; net receipts 629 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 5,710; exports to Great Britain 1,905.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—Cotton firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 9 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 625.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 13¾; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 2 bales; gross 427; sales 276; to spinners 268; stock 5,673.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—Cotton firm: middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 214 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 4,290; exports coastwise 624.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Cotton dull: middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 39 bales; gross 294; sales 504; stock 59,112.

MOBILE, May 22.—Cotton quiet: middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 41 bales; gross —; sales 250; stock 6,318; exports coastwise 5.6.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—Cotton nominal; middlings 13; net receipts 77 bales; gross 1,150; sales none; stock 19,955.

AUGUSTA, May 22.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 35 bales; sales —; shipments 7.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 169 bales; gross —; sales 25; stock 1,608; exports coastwise 498.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and the supply is limited. 9c is being asked.

BUTTER—There is no change in butter. A good article sells readily. Our stock is full. Tennessee choice 18@20; medium in light demand at 14@16c; common dull at 10@12½c; choice dairy 18@20.

POULTRY—Hens are in good demand to-day at 20@25; spring chickens are still scarce and in active demand. Heavier shipments are looked for in a few days.

BEESWAX—21.

FEATHERS—choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate.

DRIED FRUIT—Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—The market is advancing in the west. From a telegram received from George Bain, president of the Atlantic M lling company, St. Louis, it appears that wh at is unusually scarce and in active demand in that section, that unless a better supply can be had think he as well as many other manufacturers will have to suspend. The prospects here for the new crop are very encouraging. The unusual number of grain cradles sold there is evidence sufficiently strong to satisfy our most sanguine expectation. News from the surrounding country is very flattering indeed, and unless we are intercepted by unavoidable evils, this country will doubtless harvest this season the most bountiful supply of wheat it has been her good fortune to gather since the war. There is but little wheat on the market at present, which is now held at $1.20 for choice; $1.10@$1.20 for prime; demand is good.

WHEAT BRAN—Will command a ready sale at $1.10.

OATS—The oats market is steady, and demand is very good at 50c.

RYE—There are but few calls for rye at present. The demand is rather dull. The market stands at 85@90c.

HAY—The supply is small. Prices same as yesterday: choice Timothy $1.10; clover mixed $1.00; prime 90c; clover 80@9 c

CORN—News from the west indicates a small advance in the corn market, but as yet our market is unaffected. A change, however, is looked for very soon. Western shippers have been getting a rebate of freights on large shipments, but it is reported that the regular rates will hereafter be charged, which, when carried out, may have the effect of advancing the price of corn about 2½c per bushel. Our market is quoted firm at 70c.

MEAL—In fair demand at 70c.

GRITS—Choice pearl grits $4.00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$5.00@$4 00; dull.

PEAS—Black eye scarce and in good demand at 85@90c, and $1.00 is asked for small shipments

POTATOES—Irish, old crop, good demand for good; sound stock at $2.75@$3.00; new potatoes are in good demand. The market is rapidly filling up, and they rather assume a downward tendency. No change to-day, and choice stock is held at $1.40; sound potatoes $1.00 per bushel.

ONIONS—None in market.

CABBAGE—The market is unchanged; Mobile, sound firm heads $3.50@$4.50 per crate.

CUCUMBERS, ETC.—Our stock of cucumbers, squashes and beans is large, and receipts continue to come in. They are rather a slow sale. The following prices rule our market to-day: cucumbers, per crate, $1.00@1.25; squashes $1.00@1.25; flat beans $1.25; round beans $1.75.

MOLASSES—Black strap 23@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@33.

SYRUP—Is in demand for medium qualities; Florida, none on market; sorghum 20@30c; slow sale; New Orleans choice 55; do. prime 50; do. good 45@50; do. rebolled 45@50; do. refined L. S. 60@65c. do. diamond 55@60.

COFFEE—Rio 12¼@16½; old Government Java 25@29.

SUGAR—Standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8¼; yellow 7½@8¾; New Orleans 7½@9¾; demand fair.

FLOUR—Market is still firm and unchanged; stock of Tennessee flour light, and good family and extra family in good demand; superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.50@$6.75.

BACON—There is no change in the city, and prices are quite firm; clear sides 6¼; shoulders sell readily at 5¼; bright small sides 6¼. Demand is good demand; hams, if sound, 7¼ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9½@11; sugar-cured shoulders 6; breakfast bacon 8¾; sugar-cured beef 11.

BULK MEATS—There is some irregularity noticed in the western market, and prices seem very unsteady. An advance of 7⅛ points on clear rib sides is reported. The demand there for clear rib sides is very fair at present; sales are not very large. Trade may open up to a better advantage soon; clear rib sides are held at 5½; clear sides 6.

LARD—Choice leaf in cans 8¾@8¾; prime in good demand at 7¾@8; dark dull at 6@7; tierce lard about ¼c less than cans.

CREAM CHEESE—10.

MACKEREL—No. 1 mediums, half barrels, $6.00 @$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50 @$4.00.

SOAP—$2.50@$5.60 per 100 cakes.

CANDLES—L. W. 12½ per lb.

MATCHES—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50.

RICE—In good demand at the following prices: Far 7c; good 7½@c; prime 8c.

CRACKERS—No noticeable change has yet appeared. Fresh goods are selling, but demand at present rather light; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7¼; molasses cakes 7; ginger snap 6½

ROASTED COFFEES—The demand for roasted coffees is only moderate. Sales are not quite so good as they have been, yet business is very fair. Market is unchanged: Old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½.

TEA—The demand for teas is very fair, but sales are not so heavy now as they have been; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 30@75; English breakfast 30@35.

SPICES—The spice market remains the same. Pepper is in fair demand; pepper 18c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00 @$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—There is a very fair demand for salt, and the stock on hand is sufficient to satisfy the calls. Virginia $1.40; Liverpool $.

LIME—The lime market is without any change. The demand is good, and the market is very well supplied: in car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris (calcined), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2 75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $1.00@$1.00 ₩ bbl.

PLASTERING HAIR—The market for plastering hair is fair and good; clean hair is in demand; Georgia 20@25 ₩ lb.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole G. D. 18@21c; good 20@23; white oak sole 32@35; Georgia upper 30@35; very dull and demand small; harness leather, light demand at 28@33; good stock on the market.

HIDES—Are in very good demand and buyers' prices are quoted: Dry flint 1c@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@6½.

TALLOW—It dull and sales slow; 7@6 is the market value.

BAGGING—Prices not established.

IRON TIES—None offering.

Tobacco.

Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@40c; extra medium 45@50c; fine 11 and 12 inch 55@60c; extra fine and fancy 75@90c: Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c: other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

The demand for choice fruits is very firm, and sales are good. Our market keeps well supplied with choice fruits of every description. Good sound apples are in demand, and sell readily at $5.00@$5.50. Lemons are also in good demand, and are an easy sale at $4.50. Choice lots of oranges are in good request $2.50@$4.00 ₩ 100. Bananas, $1.00@$2.25 bunch can be realized; very small bunches less than 100; good stock in fair request. Cocoanuts $4.00 ₩ 100. Raisins $2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½@8. Pineapples $2.00@$3.00 ₩ dozen. Citron 20@21c. Figs 9@14c. Lemons 20@22. Pecans 7½@10c. Brazils 7½@8. Filberts 12½@15c. Walnuts 12@15c.. Peanuts, Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7, demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₩ bushel.

Dry Goods.

The market continues rather dull with no quotable change. Prices are very firm.

Prints	5, 5½@6
Fine brown shirting	5 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	6
¾ " " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
" drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4 @ 4½
¾ "	7 @ 8½
4-4 "	8 @11
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½@ 8
6-oz. "	8½@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9
Cambrics	5½@ 6
Ticks, mattress	9½@ 9½
" Feather	12½@18
Yarns	85@90c

Hardware.

Business is dull in the hardware line with the exception of some few items. There is an active demand for handled hoes and grain cradles, but as the market to-day is bare, orders cannot be filled. The demand for these goods show a decided increase over last season. The actual sales have more than doubled in amount, and the market to-day is entirely destitute. No other changes.

Axes, hoes and grain cradles are in active demand and have been heavy for some time past. The following are our quotations for to-day:

Axes $8.50@$9.00. Anvils 10@12½ ₩ lb. Bellows $9.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B., 12½ ₩ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½ ₩ lb. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50. Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $6.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2¾ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 3-16d, in New York at ——; in Atlanta at 12¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, generally higher pressure and lower temperature, east to northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with possibly occasional local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 22, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.97	75	56	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.0	74	72	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	29.83	82	67	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Galveston	29.88	82	67	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.92	79	74	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	29.95	81	70	E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Mobile	29.96	77	82	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'y	29.97	77	82	.....	Calm	.15	Clear.
New Orleans	29.94	79	70	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.05	74	86	E.	Fresh	.04	Fair.

Mean dew point per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 57, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	29.90	71	67	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.74	80	41	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m	29.86	86	37	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
4 09	29.84	87	31	N. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
9 p. m	29.96	75	56	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	29.97	75	56	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar	29.917	Maximum ther	.88
Mean daily ther	76.07	Minimum ther	.68
Mean daily humid	52.67	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the light-running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine.
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine.
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine.
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24.
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9.
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine.
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine.
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 diy

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep8,'78-diy

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Jersey cow and bull for sale—W. M. Goodrich.
Schedule—Central and Southwestern Railroads.
Obituary of Mrs. Mary J. Granniss.
Agricultural machinery—Harwell & Smith.
Meat and Corn—J. W. Fears.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 23 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Afternoon driving is very popular.

—A telephone concert is being planned by Mr. Jeffries.

—A fire alarm by telephone is advocated by the best citizens of Atlanta.

—Another private picnic was held at Iceville yesterday.

—Athens is to have some racing in a few days.

—The telephone office in the Kimball is being visited by scores of visitors daily.

—The new machinery is arriving daily at the cotton factory, and a score of men are employed putting it in position.

—Mr. B. W. Wrenn proposes to run Catoosa springs on an improved system the present year.

—The cupalo of the Kimball, in which is located the central office of the Bell telephone company, is being painted up.

—The Atlanta Pomological society will hold their regular weekly meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—The racing programme of the the North Georgia stock and fair association will be out in a few days.

—Mr. Rush Taylor, a prominent young attorney of LaFayette, Alabama, is in the city for a brief stay.

—The excursion of the Sunday-school of Trinity church to Toccoa falls, promises to be a grand affair in every detail.

—Atlanta is troubled with a gang of burglars. It is supposed the gang is made up of small negro boys.

—Some one should start an insurance company that would protect a person against loss of weight during the summer months.

—The excursion to Toccoa on Saturday, May 31st, will be the biggest thing of the season. Every comfort will be provided for those going.

—Mr. J. M. Winstead, a citizen of Greensboro, North Carolina, is at the Kimball house. His friends hope he will make Atlanta his future home.

—Many of the head and foot boards that mark the grave of the confederate dead at Oakland cemetery, are sadly in need of repair.

—The woods are filled with young birds, and nest-robbers are abroad hunting for mocking bird's nests and robbing them of the young birds.

—General W. S. Walker's annual address, delivered at the convention of the Underwriter's association of the south, yesterday was highly complimented by visiting insurance managers.

—It pretends not to relieve everything, but "Rankin's Neuralgia Cure," expressly for neuralgia never fails to conquer it. No opium or morphine, yet its effects are immediate. Try it. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar sell it. 462 may22 d3m

—Mr. James Earnshars, superintendent of Concord factory near Smyrna, Cobb county, droped dead, from heart disease, day-before yesterday. He came from Rock Island mill, North Carolina, and has been in the employment of the Concord mills for a number of years. He was highly respected by all that knew him, and his death will be a great loss, not only to his family, but to his employers.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1879.

Atlanta circuit.....33

HEEL OF DOCKET.

No. 17. Macon. Argument concluded.

Pending the argument of Mr. Anderson, court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The High School Lectures.

To-night the first of the series of high school lectures will be given at the opera house. Bishop Beckwith will speak on "Religion and Science," and will envelop the subject with those charms he gives to all his themes. There is a list of four rare lectures to follow this beginning. Tickets are offered at 25 cents for each lecture, or $1 for the season. The people of Atlanta should appreciate this rare opportunity.

Hook and Ladder Picnic.

The boys of Atlanta hook and ladder fire company are going to enjoy a little recreation next Tuesday. They are going up to Marietta for a regular old-fashioned frolic and a good time generally. A large number of their friends among the ladies and gentlemen of Atlanta will accompany the boys and add to the pleasure of their day. They will take along their truck and have a run in the broad shady streets to show our neighbors how they work at Atlanta fires. Hook and ladder has always been one of our brag companies, and it was never in better trim than at present.

Saturday, May 24th. 81-2. Important

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Ocrs—Cotton—Flowers—Birds—Farming—Poultry—Cucullio—Pastures—Cant-Dupes—Farm Notes—Improve Them—Book Farm—Rye—Root Crops, etc., etc.

FLOWERS.

Make your home attractive with them. Let there bright, beautiful gifts of nature be scattered around your home. Give them rich, light, open soil. Keep clear of weeds, and do not let them suffer for water. Select your flowers so as to have them commence blooming early and continue through the whole summer until late autumn. Give asters and balsams rich soil and good cultivation, and this applies to all flowers. Never water them when the sun is hot upon them, but late in the evening or very early in the morning. Have pansies where only the morning sun can shine upon them, and their bright little faces will look their gratitude the whole season. Give them a rich soil and a plentiful supply of water, soapsuds and weak liquid manure. Dianthus, portulacas and verbenas rejoice in the sun, with a generous admixture of sand in the soil. Remove all fading flowers, except those saved for seed, leaving only one or two, which should be of the first and most perfect blooms. The forming of seed exhausts the vitality of the plants, thus shortening their seasons of bloom. Dahlias and gladioli are very ornamental with a shrubbery background. The exquisite beauty of lilies renders them important in a small cultivation of flowers. Plant in rich loam, well mixed with leaf mould or any vegetable manure, but avoid all animal fertilizers. They do best in half shade.

Yes, cultivate flowers. Let the air around your home be filled with their redolent perfumes and your eyes gladdened with their entrancing beauty. Let beautiful climbers cover your porches and windows with their exquisite festoons and graceful draperies. Let morning glories smile sweetly upon you in the early morning, and climb and race up the slender cords and run along the eaves in tangled luxuriance. Let your yard be finished and your dwelling adorned by the cypress vine—exquisite in flower and foliage.

Cultivate flowers; they are lovely harbingers of hope, silent mementoes of an Eden lost and a paradise to be regained.

A COTTON CROP.

The price to which cotton is running just now, is causing farmers who have pitched their crops, to regret that they had not planted less of other things, and a larger acreage of cotton. If a large amount of cotton had been planted by you on credit, farmer, it would not pay in the end. There is no question but that cotton is the great paying crop of Georgia, and the other southern states, but it will not pay you to buy mules, horses, hay, bacon, fertilizers, tools, etc., on a credit to use in growing a cotton crop. A diversified crop is best for your land, and best for you; that is, you must raise, breed and grow, what you consume, and then raise a little cotton you can. If you go to Ivan Ryan, or John Keely, or Dougherty and other great dry goods merchants of Atlanta, they will tell you that the margin of profits to the merchants just now is close and sharp. Now, farmer, your business requires so much thought, care, judgment, closeness and shapeness, as John Keely's. All the time you should study your business. To raise cotton, is the great interest of the Georgia farmer, and this aim should be how to raise the most, at the least expense. And this he must do by a higher cultivation, improved methods of tillage, more economical management and by greater industry.

BIRDS.

From two letters received by THE CONSTITUTION, we see that some farmers are disposed to make war upon the birds. There is no doubt but that some birds do steal a little corn and a little grain, but they more than make up for it by the number of insects they destroy. The little swallow does no harm, but is a guardian of the atmosphere; he does his part in checking the increase of insects. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees take care of the trunks of trees; while warblers and others protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil; snipe and woodcock the soil under the surface. Each variety of bird has his duty to perform in the economy of nature.

Farmer, do not kill the birds! Shoot, trap, kill them all—then vegetation would wither, and insects would become so numerous as to be unbearable.

FARMING.

One engaged in farming at this time should feel satisfied. Georgia made good crops last year, and will make a better one this year. Our farmers should continue to raise bread and grow all they possibly can, and that at the least possible labor and expense. It is our fault that we do not raise more for home consumption. The farmer should raise what he needs for home use, and this should stimulate him to industry. Nature is exceedingly kind to us, our soil is naturally fertile, and if cultivated properly will pay liberally. The rainfall in our state is generally uniform and our climate is good. The farmer, never like the merchant, has refuse stuff on hand. The products of the farm, wheat, corn, hay, oats, pork, etc., never undergo material changes, and always are always in demand. There is always a home market for all that can be raised, and not only that, the foreign demand for American farm products the coming season will exceed that of any other season. In England, France, Germany, and Russia, there is, and will be, a reduced area, and this is an unfavorable outlook for the grain crops of Europe.

WHEAT CROP—ECLIPSE ENGINE.

COVINGTON, GA., May 21.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In reply to your inquiry as to the condition of the wheat crop of Georgia I have to say that it is the most promising that I have seen in this state. I have just returned from a canvassing tour of four weeks in the interest of the eclipse engine and have gleaned the above information from seeing the actual growing crop.

The advertisement that you are running for me in the DAILY AND WEEKLY CONSTITUTION has been the means of bringing me more sales of machinery than I have ever realized from so small an expenditure of money. You certainly have a fine circulation and you well deserve it, if all your patrons are benefitted as I am. Wishing you continued success, I remain yours, etc.,
THOS. CAMP.

COTTON.

This crop now will require constant care and attention until made and gathered. The first and second workings with the plow should be deep, as we presume the land before planting was not thoroughly prepared. Cotton, like every other crop, is benefitted by having at least the surface soil often loosened. In plowing cotton care should be taken not to break the roots. Where cotton land has been thoroughly plowed before the crop has been put in the ground, after the first plowing loosening the surface with the sweep is sufficient, and the oftener this can conveniently be done the better.

PASTURES.

Pastures are a little troublesome to make, but when made, they pay. In making a pasture, it is a good plan to have a variety of grasses as they will be in their prime at different seasons. In making pastures an eye must be had to the nature and composition of the soil, so as to know what variety of grasses to sow. Some grasses suit wet lands better than others. Some grasses will do best on partial shade. Dry soil grasses suit some localities. Then there are varieties which do best on dry, rolling land. It takes time and trouble to make a pasture but pays when made.

A GOOD FERTILIZER.

Put ben manure in a keg, pound it down snugly and pour water over it—a little at a time, as on a hopper of ashes when leaching to make soap, until the whole is soaked through. When it begins to run off, add more water, and the leaching thus made will cause the manure to grow finely. Put enough in the water to color it like weak tea. Use it about once a week.

CANTELOUPES.

We have before us a letter making some inquiries about this delicious fruit.

With a little care and trouble, they can be raised abundantly. Select friable ground; dig out the hill some eight or ten inches, two feet in diameter, fill in with rotted manure, rich soil and sand. Five or six seed should be placed at equal distances about an inch in depth, and the hills should be even with the surrounding soil. They should be six feet apart each way, and the plants should be thinned out to two in a hill. Keep the beds clean of all weeds and grass, and when the vines begin to run do not disturb them. The ground, as the vines begin to run, or extend, should be gone over with an iron rake, especially after a heavy shower, to loosen it, and give the roots a chance to take hold. Should bugs appear a sprinkling of weak whale-oil-soap and water, or carbolic acid soap and water, will drive them off. There is no reason why they should not be raised abundantly by our farmers.

ROSES—GRAFTING WAX.

A farmer's wife writes from Troup county making inquiries about making grafting wax and the culture of roses.

For making wax.—Take three parts rosin, two parts beeswax (in bulk) and one part tallow. Divide the rosin in three equal parts, beeswax into two parts, each one the size of the rosin, and tallow in one part the size of the others. Melt all together, then pour into a vessel filled with cold water. If it should stick to the fingers in making into balls for use, rub the hands with some tallow. This wax needs no other preparation before using.

One great secret in cultivating roses is to guard against insects. One way is by having a rich soil. Let it be composed of old decomposed seeds or thoroughly rotted manure. Never let this earth bake, but keep it friable by frequent stirring.

To kill the green fly, place a barrel over the plant and burn tobacco in a flower pot or other vessel underneath. To keep off the rose slug, dust the plant with fine coal ashes. The rose bug can be picked off by hand.

From a stove or chimney, where wood is used for fuel, collect some soot and put it in an old pitcher and pour hot water upon it. When cool use it to water the roses every few days. It will produce a rapid growth of thrifty shoots with large thick leaves and a great number of richly tinted roses.

IMPROVE THEM.

There is an opening generally on Georgia farms for a better stock of cows, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. And why should not this improvement be brought about? It is as easy to take care of and look after good stock as it is that which is inferior; it is more satisfactory to have good stock, and then the profits in them are greater. Will you try it? Get some good breed of cows in the country, then get you a first-class thoroughbred bull of a well established breed, the calves will possess much of the excellence of the sire, and you will have a good stock for practical purposes. And this holds good of sheep, hogs, chickens, etc. Get a thoroughbred of good blood and merit, and select the best of the female produce for breeders, using thoroughbred mates only, and after awhile the excellence of thoroughbred stock will be engrafted on your cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.

But having good blood in stock will not of itself be sufficient. The farmer must give the farm animals good care and liberal feeding. A half starved condition will not do. Beef, milk, butter, wool, mutton, pork, lard and eggs require food in their production as well as good blood.

CORN.

It is gratifying to believe that less corn will be brought into Georgia from other states this season than the last one. May this continue to be the case every year. And perhaps it will be, if our farmers will become good business men, that is, be energetic, whatever they must buy, do so to good advantage, spend their strength and that of their laborers judiciously, and know how and when, and where to get remunerative prices.

Farmer, do not send any more money west to buy corn, do not pay merchants high prices for it. If you have any money, do not use it that way, but buy some standard fertilizer and raise your corn. If you do this your corn will be cheaper, at the same time your land will be improved. Make and save all the manure you can; this will give you more money. In growing more corn, you not only have the grain which may be fed to all varieties of farm stock, but you have in addition a good forage, if properly cured.

FARM NOTES.

—Tar put in a daub on a rubbed wart on cattle or a horse will cure it.

—Iron nails thrown into the drinking water will make a good tonic for the fowls.

—Immerse the end of posts to go in the ground in hot coal tar, and it will improve them.

—Gas tar is good for painting wagon wheels. It tightens tires and spokes better than anything else that can be tried.

—Common soda dissolved in water and used as a wash will sometimes remove warts from cows' teats.

—Cleanness of land, or freedom from weeds, is indispensable to remunerative farming.

—By growing a greater variety of crops we diminish risk from unfavorable seasons, since it is not often that a season is unfavorable to all crops alike.

—Charcoal is a good food to make hens lay. Burn a few corn cobs and wet them out as soon as they are in coal. Feed to hens and their eggs will increase.

—A Reading man has thirty-eight hens, white leghorns and dominiques mixed, which he says have laid 1,000 eggs since New Year. He gave them warm shelter during the winter, and fed them with thick milk, corn, and occasionally wheat bran mixed with thick milk.

BOOK-FARMING.

Yesterday we heard a farmer ridiculing book-farming, as he called it. We learned afterwards that he was rather a poor farmer, made but little money, had very indifferent farm animals, and a lonely, unattractive looking home. Now as a matter of course no man can learn farming from books and papers alone; he should have practical experience with it. The farm, in the field, the orchard, the garden and the woods are the places where a practical education in the business can be learned. It is the place to acquire and to perfect a knowledge. The practical man will prove the best and most profitable farmer—the man who talks with scientific men; who reads agricultural books and papers and then applies his lessons. He learns of thorough drainage, that the soil may be warmed and dried and its absorbing powers increased. He learns how to cultivate finely and well, that the particles of the soil may become so divided as to bring them under the influence of the rains, laden with ammoniacal gase, and yield up their insoluble food to the plants and to incorporate the manures finely with the soil that they may become completely diffused, and through the action of all the helping elements aid the growth and maturity of the crop.

The practical, sensible, farmer can always find much in papers and books to benefit him in his calling.

ROOT CROPS.

Fresh manure is not best for salsify, parsnips, carrots, or potatoes. Ashes and lime manure are beneficial to these crops. Green manure will make knobby potatoes and forked parsnips. It is injurious to disturb potatoes after the tubers begin to form. If it can be had, liquid manure between the rows in dry weather, is excellent. The feeding roots will find it. Very heavy manuring at time of planting, especially if the summer weather is dry, gives a large growth of vines and very few potatoes.

CURCULIO.

This insect has a keen sense of smelling, consequently anything offensive is exceedingly objectionable. Gas tar has been highly recommended by those who have tried it. In fact it is not only offensive to curculio, but also to ants, worm and spiders. Gas tar while burning, emits a thick, dense, offensive smoke, and if applied to trees, often enough, and at proper times, will perhaps, keep off curculio. As soon as plums are large enough to be seen, the smoking should be begun. It should be kept up twice a week, and in burning it works with, and not against the wind. One plan is to ignite charcoal with a skillet over it, to heat the tar hot, but not so hot that it will ignite; it makes the best smoke. Others burn it, put about one quart into a long handled stew-pan and with a few shavings and a match, soon have a dense smoke, and it is thus carried under the trees until the smoke pervades all parts of them.

POULTRY.

Our farmers, at least many of them, are reading up and are improving themselves in regard to some crops, and some animals. They are beginning to value more than formerly a cow for the production of butter, a sheep for its production of wool and mutton, and are posting themselves as to the conditions which are most favorable for the production of certain articles. They have not sufficiently "read up" on chickens as yet; do not know the wants of chickens so as to receive the greatest profit from them. Go to work, farmer, and post yourself. Find out the conditions and the feed which are best adapted to the growth and early maturity of the little chicken, the age which is most favorable for the production of eggs and the feed which will tend to their production in the greatest number. Give your chickens a good house, light and roomy. Save their droppings and compound it with wood ashes, loam and plaster as a fertilizer. When chickens are hatched keep them growing, and to do this feed liberally and a variety of food. Early chickens, kept growing fast will pay a large profit. Do not keep old hens for laying. In fact, as a layer, a hen is not much of a success after one year. Give hens, as we have said, a variety of food. In the morning a mixture of corn meal and wheat-bran, half and half, mixed into a stiff dough with boiling water; once a week a little bone meal added, is good—about a spoonful for each half-dozen hens; towards night give corn, or corn and wheat. Boiled potatoes are good for chickens. Give them a plenty of water. Let them have access to shell forming matter. Keep the stock up to a high breeding standard. Get a good breed and do not mix too much. A few tobacco leaves will drive the vermin from hen's nests. A little sulphur sprinkled among the feathers is also good. Soda dissolved in water and mixed with meal and baked and fed warm is good for the gapes.

If you want to buy goods cheaper than they were ever sold in Atlanta, go to closing out sale of W. H. Brotherton.
may25 d1t near top 3d or 4th col

THE JONES CASE.

The Conclusion of the Argument and the Judge's Charge—In the Hands of the Jury.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE GEO. HILLYER, PRESIDING.

The audience in court yesterday morning to hear the conclusion of Senator Hills's argument in the Jones case was larger even than that of the preceding day.

Senator Hill continued for about two hours, pursuing every detail of the testimony with that close and brilliant power of statement and argument that distinguish him. He spoke with vigor and with earnestness, and when he concluded it was generally conceded that he has never before made a legal argument excelling this one in any particular.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS

then took up the case to make the concluding argument for the state. General Toombs was a close attendant upon the case from its inception to its close, and has given to its preparation and trial some of his best time and the full strength of his talents. In the argument yesterday he gave his attention to the prominent parts of the case, particularly to the items of $149,250 and of $21,500, and that of $27,500. General Toombs's speech was characteristic and often gave glimpses of the old-time might of the man whom Senator Hill in his speech complimented as the "Agamemnon of southern intellect." General Toombs did not enter in the minute details of the testimony because of his physical inability to sustain a long strain. Before the dinner adjournment he complained of exhaustion and after dinner was able to continue but a short time. As it was he said the case had been ably argued, thoroughly explained and was plain upon its face. He submitted it to the jury with the fullest confidence that they would return a righteous verdict under the law and the evidence.

JUDGE HILLYER'S CHARGE

was then delivered to the jury. It was a full and able document and was listened to with profound attention by the jury, the bar and spectators. We give it here in full as it is the best exposition of the issues submitted to the jury and will enable the public to understand the verdict when returned.

Judge Hillyer said:

Gentlemen of the jury—The plaintiff brings this suit on what is called a treasurer's bond, seeking to recover damages claimed for certain breaches of that bond. The defendants plead the general issue, under which they deny the plaintiff's cause of action in its totality, and those of the defendants who are described as sureties on that bond file a special plea, in which they attempt to set up different defences. By an order of court at a previous term the case was sent to an auditor. That auditor has made his report, and certain exceptions were filed to it. It is unnecessary for the court to state more in detail just here of the contents of these papers and records. You will have them out before you—the declaration, pleas, auditor's report and exceptions—and they will speak for themselves. In a subsequent part of the charge I may make some allusion to them as pointing out the issues, and for that purpose, in order to simplify the issues that you are to try, the court has prepared a condensed statement of the exceptions, and it has been thrown into the shape of an order, and you will have it out before you, and it may be convenient for you to refer to it in disposing of the issues submitted.

Judge Hillyer then read the statement of issues as condensed, and which we state more briefly here:

1. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the item of $149,250 with interest for what is described as the Clews bonds. The same as to—
2. Item of $21,500, Angler bonds;
3. Item of $27,500, Fourth national bank bonds;
4. Item of $40,145, coupons;
5. Item of $8.0, gold coupons;
6. Item of $6[illegible], overcharged coupons;
7. Item of $14, mistake;
8. Item of $248, gold premium deficit;
9. Item of $2,928.85, interest;
10. Item $166, error in box of vouchers.

Judge Hillyer told the jury that they should find upon these seriatim.

Both the plaintiff and the defendants are equally in the hands of this court and jury for impartial justice. You must have in this business no motive but duty, no object but the truth, and use no means but the evidence under the law, and when with the very best exercise of honesty and reason you have gone over all difficulty and through all confusion, if such there be, straight to the true point in each issue, and find the truth under that issue, crystalize such truth in the words of your finding, only because it is the truth, and just there and then but no other wise and not till then will your duty and responsibility end.

The law forbids to the judge when delivering a charge to the jury, or in any part of the trial, either to express or intimate any opinion touching the credibility of, touching any alleged or contested fact in issue, and you will observe that the charge the court here delivers is carefully framed in such terms as abstains from doing so, and out of abundance of caution the court explains to you that although you detect in any expression dropping from the bench, you discover any bound in the mind of the court, one way or the other, as touching the facts, understand that you are mistaken. He controls neither desires, or intends to make any such expression or intimation. The whole duty and responsibility of weighing and judging of the evidence, and finding the facts from the evidence is with the jury, and the court does not in the least divide that responsibility with you. Your oath and your duty requires that you take the law implicitly as the court gives it to you in charge, and in order duly to impress your memory in this respect the court explains that the charge is delivered in public and is heard by counsel on both sides; notes are taken of it and if an error be committed in law by the court, it may with reasonable facility be pointed out and a rehearing had, and such error corrected; but you deliberate in your jury room, your verdict is made up of the mixed element of law, fact and fact, and you render a verdict in general terms and should you usurp the functions of the court and undertake to find the law for yourselves different from or against that which the court delivers to you, and you should err therein it would be with great difficulty and sometimes not possible to reach the error or to correct it.

If I would be the duty of the jury to adopt any reasonable hypothesis that would reconcile all the evidence without imputing intentional perjury [illegible] but in the opinion of the jury, the evidence may not be thus reconciled, it would be your duty to give credence to that which most commands your belief in its truth. You take each witness you judge of him, the manner in which he testifies, the motive of his testimony, bias, prejudice, feeling, interest, or the absence of these, and in the light of all the testimony, find the truth.

The production before you of a treasurer's bond such as that described in the declaration, together with the report of an auditor, appointed by order of the court, finding all the controverted items in favor of the plaintiff, would, in the absence of a defense be sufficient to require at your hands a verdict upon each issue in accordance with said report and in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for the amount of each of said items respectively. The operative or material part of said auditor's report, under the issues now framed by those who have tried it, in fact it is not only offensive to curculio, but also to ants, worm and spiders. Gas tar while burning, emits a thick, dense, offensive smoke, and if applied to trees, often enough, and at proper times, will perhaps, keep off curculio. As soon as plums are large enough to be seen, the smoking should be begun. It should be kept up twice a week, and in burning it works with, and not against the wind. One plan is to ignite charcoal with a skillet over it, to heat the tar hot, but not so hot that it will ignite; it makes the best smoke. Others burn it, put about one quart into a long handled stew-pan and with a few shavings and a match, soon have a dense smoke, and it is thus carried under the trees until the smoke pervades all parts of them.

POURTRY.

Our farmers, at least many of them, are reading up and are improving themselves in regard to some crops, and some animals. They are beginning to value more than formerly a cow for the production of butter, a sheep for its production of wool and mutton, and are posting themselves as to the conditions which are most favorable for the production of certain articles. They have not sufficiently "read up" on chickens as yet; do not know the wants of chickens so as to receive the greatest profit from them. Go to work, farmer, and post yourself. Find out the conditions and the feed which are best adapted to the growth and early maturity of the little chicken, the age which is most favorable for the production of eggs and the feed which will tend to their production in the greatest number. Give your chickens a good house, light and roomy. Save their droppings and compound it with wood ashes, loam and plaster as a fertilizer. When chickens are hatched keep them growing, and to do this feed liberally and a variety of food. Early chickens, kept growing fast will pay a large profit. Do not keep old hens for laying. In fact, as a layer, a hen is not much of a success after one year. Give hens, as we have said, a variety of food. In the morning a mixture of corn meal and wheat-bran, half and half, mixed into a stiff dough with boiling water; once a week a little bone meal added, is good—about a spoonful for each half-dozen hens; towards night give corn, or corn and wheat. Boiled potatoes are good for chickens. Give them a plenty of water. Let them have access to shell forming matter. Keep the stock up to a high breeding standard. Get a good breed and do not mix too much. A few tobacco leaves will drive the vermin from hen's nests. A little sulphur sprinkled among the feathers is also good. Soda dissolved in water and mixed with meal and baked and fed warm is good for the gapes.

If you want to buy goods cheaper than they were ever sold in Atlanta, go to closing out sale of W. H. Brotherton.
may25 d1t near top 3d or 4th col

THE JONES CASE.

The Conclusion of the Argument and the Judge's Charge—In the Hands of the Jury.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE GEO. HILLYER, PRESIDING.

The audience in court yesterday morning to hear the conclusion of Senator Hills's argument in the Jones case was larger even than that of the preceding day.

Senator Hill continued for about two hours, pursuing every detail of the testimony with that close and brilliant power of statement and argument that distinguish him. He spoke with vigor and with earnestness, and when he concluded it was generally conceded that he has never before made a legal argument excelling this one in any particular.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS

then took up the case to make the concluding argument for the state. General Toombs was a close attendant upon the case from its inception to its close, and has given to its preparation and trial some of his best time and the full strength of his talents. In the argument yesterday he gave his attention to the prominent parts of the case, particularly to the items of $149,250 and of $21,500, and that of $27,500. General Toombs's speech was characteristic and often gave glimpses of the old-time might of the man whom Senator Hill in his speech complimented as the "Agamemnon of southern intellect." General Toombs did not enter in the minute details of the testimony because of his physical inability to sustain a long strain. Before the dinner adjournment he complained of exhaustion and after dinner was able to continue but a short time. As it was he said the case had been ably argued, thoroughly explained and was plain upon its face. He submitted it to the jury with the fullest confidence that they would return a righteous verdict under the law and the evidence.

JUDGE HILLYER'S CHARGE

was then delivered to the jury. It was a full and able document and was listened to with profound attention by the jury, the bar and spectators. We give it here in full as it is the best exposition of the issues submitted to the jury and will enable the public to understand the verdict when returned.

Judge Hillyer said:

Gentlemen of the jury—The plaintiff brings this suit on what is called a treasurer's bond, seeking to recover damages claimed for certain breaches of that bond. The defendants plead the general issue, under which they deny the plaintiff's cause of action in its totality, and those of the defendants who are described as sureties on that bond file a special plea, in which they attempt to set up different defences. By an order of court at a previous term the case was sent to an auditor. That auditor has made his report, and certain exceptions were filed to it. It is unnecessary for the court to state more in detail just here of the contents of these papers and records. You will have them out before you—the declaration, pleas, auditor's report and exceptions—and they will speak for themselves. In a subsequent part of the charge I may make some allusion to them as pointing out the issues, and for that purpose, in order to simplify the issues that you are to try, the court has prepared a condensed statement of the exceptions, and it has been thrown into the shape of an order, and you will have it out before you, and it may be convenient for you to refer to it in disposing of the issues submitted.

Judge Hillyer then read the statement of issues as condensed, and which we state more briefly here:

1. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the item of $149,250 with interest for what is described as the Clews bonds. The same as to—
2. Item of $21,500, Angler bonds;
3. Item of $27,500, Fourth national bank bonds;
4. Item of $40,145, coupons;
5. Item of $8.0, gold coupons;
6. Item of $6[illegible], overcharged coupons;
7. Item of $14, mistake;
8. Item of $248, gold premium deficit;
9. Item of $2,928.85, interest;
10. Item $166, error in box of vouchers.

Judge Hillyer told the jury that they should find upon these seriatim.

Both the plaintiff and the defendants are equally in the hands of this court and jury for impartial justice. You must have in this business no motive but duty, no object but the truth, and use no means but the evidence under the law, and when with the very best exercise of honesty and reason you have gone over all difficulty and through all confusion, if such there be, straight to the true point in each issue, and find the truth under that issue, crystalize such truth in the words of your finding, only because it is the truth, and just there and then but no other wise and not till then will your duty and responsibility end.

The law forbids to the judge when delivering a charge to the jury, or in any part of the trial, either to express or intimate any opinion touching the credibility of, touching any alleged or contested fact in issue, and you will observe that the charge the court here delivers is carefully framed in such terms as abstains from doing so, and out of abundance of caution the court explains to you that although you detect in any expression dropping from the bench, you discover any bound in the mind of the court, one way or the other, as touching the facts, understand that you are mistaken. He controls neither desires, or intends to make any such expression or intimation. The whole duty and responsibility of weighing and judging of the evidence, and finding the facts from the evidence is with the jury, and the court does not in the least divide that responsibility with you. Your oath and your duty requires that you take the law implicitly as the court gives it to you in charge, and in order duly to impress your memory in this respect the court explains that the charge is delivered in public and is heard by counsel on both sides; notes are taken of it and if an error be committed in law by the court, it may with reasonable facility be pointed out and a rehearing had, and such error corrected; but you deliberate in your jury room, your verdict is made up of the mixed element of law, fact and fact, and you render a verdict in general terms and should you usurp the functions of the court and undertake to find the law for yourselves different from or against that which the court delivers to you, and you should err therein it would be with great difficulty and sometimes not possible to reach the error or to correct it.

If would be the duty of the jury to adopt any reasonable hypothesis that would reconcile all the evidence without imputing intentional perjury [illegible] but in the opinion of the jury, the evidence may not be thus reconciled, it would be your duty to give credence to that which most commands your belief in its truth. You take each witness you judge of him, the manner in which he testifies, the motive of his testimony, bias, prejudice, feeling, interest, or the absence of these, and in the light of all the testimony, find the truth.

The production before you of a treasurer's bond such as that described in the declaration, together with the report of an auditor, appointed by order of the court, finding all the controverted items in favor of the plaintiff, would, in the absence of a defense be sufficient to require at your hands a verdict upon each issue in accordance with said report and in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for the amount of each of said items respectively. The operative or material part of said auditor's report, under the issues now framed by those who have tried it, in fact it is not only offensive to curculio, but also to ants, worm and spiders. Gas tar while burning, emits a thick, dense, offensive smoke, and if applied to trees, often enough, and at proper times, will perhaps, keep off curculio. As soon as plums are large enough to be seen, the smoking should be begun. It should be kept up twice a week, and in burning it works with, and not against the wind. One plan is to ignite charcoal with a skillet over it, to heat the tar hot, but not so hot that it will ignite; it makes the best smoke. Others burn it, put about one quart into a long handled stew-pan and with a few shavings and a match, soon have a dense smoke, and it is thus carried under the trees until the smoke pervades all parts of them.

POURTRY.

Our farmers, at least many of them, are reading up and are improving themselves in regard to some crops, and some animals. They are beginning to value more than formerly a cow for the production of butter, a sheep for its production of wool and mutton, and are posting themselves as to the conditions which are most favorable for the production of certain articles. They have not sufficiently "read up" on chickens as yet; do not know the wants of chickens so as to receive the greatest profit from them. Go to work, farmer, and post yourself. Find out the conditions and the feed which are best adapted to the growth and early maturity of the little chicken, the age which is most favorable for the production of eggs and the feed which will tend to their production in the greatest number. Give your chickens a good house, light and roomy. Save their droppings and compound it with wood ashes, loam and plaster as a fertilizer. When chickens are hatched keep them growing, and to do this feed liberally and a variety of food. Early chickens, kept growing fast will pay a large profit. Do not keep old hens for laying. In fact, as a layer, a hen is not much of a success after one year. Give hens, as we have said, a variety of food. In the morning a mixture of corn meal and wheat-bran, half and half, mixed into a stiff dough with boiling water; once a week a little bone meal added, is good—about a spoonful for each half-dozen hens; towards night give corn, or corn and wheat. Boiled potatoes are good for chickens. Give them a plenty of water. Let them have access to shell forming matter.

It would be the duty of such treasurer with reasonable diligence to take knowledge of the condition of the public debt, to keep in his office a book containing a description of all bonds issued by the state, and in said book to note all bonds paid, and the date of payment, and all coupons paid on each, and the date of their payment, and when any bonds or coupons were paid, they should be stamped as paid and preserved in the treasurer's office with the same care as the funds of the state. The treasurer would be authorized to pay, and it would be his duty